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28th March, 1955 (Monday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 21—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INLAND) ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

LOK SABHA

Monday, 28th March, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT

*1539. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of amending the Reserve Bank of India Act so as to make it obligatory on all State Governments to appoint the Reserve Bank as their sole banker has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this matter?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). This is one of the recommendations of the Committee of Direction of All-India Rural Credit Survey, and is still under consideration of Government.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the names of such States as have not so far appointed the Reserve Bank as their sole bankers?

Shri A. C. Guha: That question can relate only to Part B States. Part A and Part C States have to accept the Reserve Bank as their bankers. Of the Part B States, except Rajasthan and PEPSU all the other States have been using the Reserve Bank as their bankers.

Shri S. N. Das: In the last report of the Reserve Bank it was said that some of the outstanding questions are still to be settled so that the Rajasthan and PEPSU Governments may appoint the Reserve Bank as their sole bankers. May I know what those outstanding questions are?

Shri A. C. Guha: I should like to have notice of that question. I can assure the hon. Member that now in connection with the State Bank of India this question will surely be expeditiously settled.

अफजलगढ़ में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की बस्ती

*१५४०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री ११ मई, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अफजलगढ़ की भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की बस्ती में कितनी और आगे प्रगति हुई है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): मई १९५४ से अबतक हस्त--श्रम द्वारा १७५० एकड़ जंगल साफ किया गया, ११९४ एकड़ खेती में लाया गया, २० मकान बसने वालों के लिये बनाये गये, १२४ जोड़ी बैल दिये गये और १२७ और भूतपूर्व सैनिक इस बस्ती में बसाये गये। अफजलगढ़--कालागढ़ सड़क के धरातल का काम पूरा हो चुका है और पक्का करने का काम इस साल में किया जायेगा। एक ट्यूब वेल खोदा गया है और दूसरे पर काम हो रहा है।

हाल में ही उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बस्ती के १०,००० एकड़ और बस्ती के पास की १५,००० एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई करने के लिये रामगंगा नदी से एक नहर बनाने की मंजूरी की है। नपाई पूरी हो चुकी है और खोदाई का काम जल्द ही शुरू होगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि कुछ महीनों पहले माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं जाकरके इस कालोनी का निरीक्षण किया था और उस समय वहां के रहने वालों को उन्होंने कुछ आश्वासन दिये थे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह आश्वासन किस हद तक पूर्ण किये जा चुके हैं ?

सरदार मजीठिया : कोई डेढ़ साल हुआ मैं वहां गया था और मैं ने सारी बस्ती को घूम कर देखा था । एक गांव, कोला बाग, में पानी इस कैनाल के द्वारा नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि वह ऊंचाई पर है । इसलिए वहां के रहने वालों के लिए मैं ने चार एकड़ दूसरों से ज्यादा जमीन दी ताकि वह अपना काम कर सकें । यह आरजी तौर पर दी गयी थी जब तक कि ट्यूब वैल्स वहां न लग सकें । अगर यह देखा गया कि ट्यूब वैल्स नहीं लग सकते तो फिर यह चार एकड़ पक्के तौर पर उनको दे दी जायगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि जो एक हजार परिवार यहां बसाये जाने वाले हैं उनमें से अभीतक करीब दो सौ परिवार ही बसाये जा सके हैं ? क्या यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि एक या दो वर्ष के अन्दर ही वह योजना पूरी कर दी जाय और बाकी ८०० परिवार वहां बसाये जा सकें ?

सरदार मजीठिया : इतनी जल्दी होना तो मुश्किल है क्योंकि जंगल को साफ करने का काम बड़ा मुश्किल है । उसमें देरी लगती है । जैसे जैसे जमीन खेती में लायी जाती है वैसे वैसे उस पर आदमी बसाये जाते हैं ।

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

*1541. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether any sum has so far been spent by the Central Social Welfare Board on relief of persons otherwise physically fit but seriously handicapped owing to such curable eye diseases as cataract, Glycoma, trichiasis, etc.?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

I may add that since its inception the Central Social Board has given a total grant of Rs. 1,72,400 to 42 institutions and organisations for the blind. These 42 institutions include among them 15 institutions which have as one of their activities the treatment of eye diseases.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if any grant has been given to the various blind relief hospitals and camps operating in Delhi itself?

Dr. M. M. Das: I would refer the hon. Member to the original reply—that is, that informations are being collected.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the applications are received direct from the institutions or through the State Governments?

Dr. M. M. Das: They are received direct from the institutions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the work of the State Boards and how are they constituted?

Dr. M. M. Das: The State Boards are advisory boards. They give advice to the Central Board. Their constitution I have given several times: the Chairman is selected in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State Governments.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether in order to make an estimate of the physically handicapped a survey has been undertaken in any selected area as envisaged in the Plan?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as I am aware, no survey has been made.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether applications received direct by the Central Government are forwarded to the various State Governments for their opinion and then decisions are taken?

شکشا تتھا پراکرتک سادھن اور وگیانک گویشنا منتری (مولانا آزاد) : نہیں - ڈائریکٹ درخواستیں بورڈ کو ملتی ہیں - استیٹوں میں جو ایڈوائزری بورڈ ہیں وہ اپنے اپنے حلقوں کے بارے میں اپنی سفارشیں بھیجتے ہیں -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad)**: No. The applications are received direct by the Central Board. The advisory boards in the various States send their recommendations regarding their respective States.]

DEVELOPMENT OF ANDAMAN ISLANDS

***1543. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 2008 on the 23rd April, 1954 and state:

(a) what further steps have been taken by Government for the development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the total amount spent on the development schemes during 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement, giving the necessary information, is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 1].

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: From the statement it appears that medical aid and educational facilities are provided. May I know how many schools and hospitals are working there?

Shri Datar: I have not got the detailed information here except in respect of Nicobar Islands. There we have got 11 schools and the total population of students is 657.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total population of these two islands, Andamans and Nicobars?

Shri Datar: The population of Andaman islands according to the 1951 Census is 19,000 and odd and the population of Nicobar islands is about 12,000.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the budgeted amount for 1953-54 for the development of Andaman has lapsed?

Shri Datar: No, Sir, the amount has not lapsed. In fact, more amount is being set apart for this purpose.

DROUGHT CONDITION IN BIHAR

***1544. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 808 on the 7th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have since intimated their total requirements of the financial assistance needed to afford relief to the drought affected people;

(b) if so, the amount asked for; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Final estimates of expenditure furnished by the Bihar Government do not show the expenditure on flood and drought relief separately. A total of Rs. 458.74 lakhs under grant and Rs. 540 lakhs under loan has been estimated by the State Government on both the counts.

(c) The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 293 lakhs on the formula of the Centre meeting half the expenditure on gratuitous relief up to Rs. 2 crores and three fourths of the expenditure in excess thereof. As regards the loan, the Bihar Government are having substantial reserves and investments, and they have therefore been advised to utilise them in the first instance.

The Government of India, however, have offered to assist the State Government, if necessary, by purchasing securities from them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा है कि साउथ बिहार में कितने आदमी सूखे से पीड़ित हैं ?

Shri M. C. Shah: We have not got that information; that can be had from the Bihar Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि दक्षिण बिहार में इतने आदमी सूखे से पीड़ित हैं जिनके लिए कि सहायता की याचना की है ?

Mr. Speaker: Has the Bihar Government communicated that information to the Centre?

Shri M. C. Shah: They have only sent us certain information that they want to spend so much on certain works and then they have estimated the entire sum. According to the policy decision of the Government of India, we have allowed grants to the extent of 293 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the number of persons affected?

Shri M. C. Shah: That is not available with me.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government of Bihar have sought the permission of the Central Government to start subsidised cheap grain shops in those areas which have been affected by floods?

Shri M. C. Shah: What they asked for was free distribution of food and other essential articles and for that they estimated an expenditure of Rs. 301 lakhs relief for that purpose.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Central Government will scrutinise from time to time how the money that is given as grant as well as loan, is spent?

Shri M. C. Shah: We have only given grants. So far as loans are concerned, whenever the State Government's ways and means position is good and if they have reserves we do not give loans. We have advised the Bihar Government that if they fall short in development expenditure we are prepared to assist them, because there might be diversion of certain funds on this account. So far as grants are concerned, all these accounts are being audited.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether along with the other parts of Chota Nagpur the question of giving relief to and remitting land rent in Bhabua and Sasaram subdivisions of Shahabad district has also been considered by Government and whether it has been communicated to the Government of India or not?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Central Government simply gives grants. If there are certain works for instance if certain roads have to be repaired, whenever they do not create permanent assets but are only of insignificant value, then we give fifty per cent as gratuitous relief. So we are not concerned about this remission of revenue. That is to be done by the Bihar Government themselves.

H.T.-2 TRAINER AIRCRAFT

*1545. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of H.T.-2 trainer aircrafts built in 1954;

(b) the programme for 1955;

(c) whether Government are contemplating export of these aircrafts; and

(d) if so, how the cost of this type of aircraft compares with that of similar products manufactured abroad?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 42.

(b) 60.

(c) The Company is contemplating export.

(d) Though comparisons are difficult since the design and performance of each aircraft vary, it is hoped that on the whole the prices would compare favourably with that of similar aircraft.

Shri Heda: What is the production cost per H.T.-2 aircraft?

Shri Satish Chandra: The production cost has not yet been finally worked out. The development costs which are incurred in the beginning are to be spread, and it will depend on the number of aircraft that are ultimately produced. If that is not done the present cost would be much higher than the cost of the subsequent aircraft.

Shri Heda: In reply to part (c) of the question the Minister has stated that they are contemplating export. If they are contemplating export—they may take something as the development cost—but on what basis of the production cost are they contemplating export?

Shri Satish Chandra: The H.A.L. has planned the manufacture of three hundred aircraft out of which more than half are likely to be used for our own requirements. The subsequent aircraft that we export will be cheaper than the initial cost of the aircraft.

Shri Heda: That I could follow.

Shri G. S. Singh: May I know whether the H.A.L. has imported new Cirrus engines, since we only acquired 150 from war surplus previously?

Shri Satish Chandra: The engines for the entire manufacturing programme are with the H.A.L.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

***1546. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the , agenda considered and the resolutions passed at the 22nd Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in New Delhi in January, 1955?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The proceedings of the 22nd Annual Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India are yet to be finalised and accepted by the Government of India; as such they cannot be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha at present. After finalisation the proceedings will be published along with the agenda, memoranda etc., and the printed copies will be placed as usual in the Parliament Library for use by the Members of the Parliament.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the time-lag between the passing of the resolutions and the finalising of the action to be taken on them?

Dr. M. M. Das: This twenty-second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education was held only in Janaury last. The proceedings have been circulated among the Members of the Board and they have not yet confirmed it. I think the question of the hon. Member does not relate to the present question.

Shri S. N. Das: What is the point in saying that the agenda will be given at the time when the proceedings are placed on the Table of the House? What were the subjects considered in the last meeting?

Dr. M. M. Das: It may be that at the last moment some changes may have to be made in the agenda.

दक्षिण के हिन्दू मंदिर

***१५४७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण भारत के प्राचीन हिन्दू मंदिरों की रक्षा एवं जीर्णोद्वार करने के लिए सरकार कोई योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही हैं , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुरातत्व विभाग उन मंदिरों को अपने निरीक्षण में ले रहा हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास): (क) नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्राचीन मंदिरों के रिपेयर्स का इन्तिजाम सरकार की ओर से हो रहा है, जैसे रामेश्वरम् आदि के मंदिर हैं, उनके जीर्णोद्धार के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

डा० एम० एम० दास: मैं माननीय सदस्यों को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो मंदिर राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कहकर घोषित किये गये हैं, उन मंदिरों के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार का अख्तियार है, दूसरों के ऊपर नहीं है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: दक्षिण भारत में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कौन कौन से मंदिर हैं, वह बतलाने की कृपा करें?

डा० एम० एम० दास: हमारा जो Historical and Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains कानून है, उसमें एक तालिका दी गयी है और उस तालिका में सब मंदिरों के नाम और ठिकाने हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा: क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि सरकार को यह पता है कि समुद्र के धीरे धीरे आगे आने से सेतु बंध रामेश्वर को किसी तरह का खतरा होगया है या इस बात की सम्भावना है . . . .

Mr. Speaker: I think that would be irrelevant unless she knows that it is included in the list of ancient monuments.

ELECTION PETITIONS

*1548. **Shri Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of petitions in respect of elections to States and Central Legislatures pending before the Election Tribunals at present;

(b) the number of cases where the decisions of the Tribunals were reversed by the High Courts and the Supreme Court since 1952; and

(c) the number of cases where the Election Commission has been directed by the Courts not to gazette the decisions of the Tribunals pending their findings?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): The position as on 1st March 1955 is as follows:—

(a)	In respect of elections to State Legislatures	33
	In respect of elections to Central Legislature	4
(b)	...	15
(c)	...	19

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the longest time taken by a single petition?

Shri Pataskar: I think two cases are pending in respect of the 1951-52 elections; that means about three years.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: मैं जानना चाहता था कि अभी तक कितनी पेटीशंस ऐसी पड़ी हुई हैं जो १९५२ में दायर की गयी थीं और अभी तक उन पर फैसला नहीं हुआ है?

Shri Pataskar: In regard to the General Elections of 1951-52 there are two election petitions pending. As regards by-elections there are two pending. And in respect of elections to State Legislatures in 1951-52, there are five pending.

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATION

*1549. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which the Indian Council for Cultural Relations maintains regular contacts;

(b) the ways and means adopted during 1954 for developing such contacts; and

(c) whether any special effort was made during that year to further cultural contacts with neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R.?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 2].

IMPORT OF ARMAMENTS

*1550. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether India still imports armaments from foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): Yes.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Are all the armaments that we import of the latest type?

Shri Satish Chandra: As far as the Army is concerned, very few items have been imported. Because the hon. Member asked the question whether the imports continue, I had to say 'Yes'. But in fact since 1948 there have hardly been two or three orders for armaments placed abroad.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: What we import, are they from dollar countries or from sterling countries?

Shri Satish Chandra: From both.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know the names of the countries from which the armaments are imported?

Shri Satish Chandra: Mostly from U.K. and sometimes from U.S.A.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

*1552. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a resolution adopted by the U.N. Regional Cartographic Conference held recently in Mussoorie regarding the desirability of connecting the Andamans and the Nicobar Islands with the Indian mainland; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to approach the Governments of U.S.A. and Canada for exploring that possibility through electronic devices as suggested in that resolution?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The resolution will be considered when it is communicated to us.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Netherlands Delegate to that Conference had proposed to the Indian Delegate to have gravity apparatus from that country if the Indian Government agreed to have it, and whether that fact has been communicated to the Government by the Indian Delegate?

Shri Kanungo: No, we have no information on that.

LOSS DUE TO DEVALUATION OF CURRENCY

*1554. **Kumari Annie Mascarene**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of loss incurred by India in her Balance of Trade during 1952, 1953 and 1954 as a result of devaluation of Indian Currency in 1949?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The hon. Member is under a misapprehension. Devaluation has the effect of strengthening the balance of trade by stimulating exports and discouraging imports. Moreover, one cannot relate the balance of trade position in 1952, 1953 and 1954 to a measure adopted in 1949.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the Government is aware that in spite of these attempts, imports are increasing and have not decreased?

Shri A. C. Guha: I can give figures and say that devaluation was only relating to the dollar and some other hard currency. It has no relation with

sterling and other soft currencies. Whatever effect devaluation might have had was only as regards hard currency. In 1949, our balance of trade was adverse to the tune of Rs. 44 crores. In 1950, we have had a favourable balance of Rs. 16 crores.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the Government is aware that the statistics given in the Account of import trade relating to foreign trade and navigation of India are quite different?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have no such information and like to have notice. I think there might again be some misapprehension. Regarding the position in 1951-52, of course, the balance was seriously adverse. That was due to the huge import of foodgrains. Again, we had a favourable balance of trade in 1953 and again also in 1954 regarding hard currency areas. In total also, our position has improved since 1949.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know that with reference to the information given in this book with regard to our trade, the information supplied by the hon. Minister is irrelevant and incorrect?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We need not go into that.

ANTI-MALARIA-T.B. SCHEMES

*1555. **Shri Brohmo-Choudhury:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that schemes for combating malaria, leprosy and tuberculosis in Tribal areas have been given priority in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of such schemes in Tribal areas, State-wise, that have been proposed for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Decisions on this question in relation to the Second Five Year Plan have not yet been taken by Government.

(b) The State Governments who are primarily concerned are drawing up schemes for the Second Five Year Plan and these are still awaited.

I may add for the information of the hon. Member that even under the First Five Year Plan, anti-malarial schemes for the tribal areas are also in operation.

Shri Amjad Ali: Is it in the knowledge of the Government that the incidence of leprosy and T.B. is larger in the tribal areas?

Shri Datar: I am not sure whether they are larger in all parts. It is true that in certain parts, especially in Bihar, there is a particular stretch of land where there is considerable leprosy.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether a state-wise survey has been undertaken to ascertain the incidence of these diseases lately?

Shri Datar: I believe it has not yet been undertaken. The possibility is that the State Governments are considering this question.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

*1557. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of applications received from the various universities which are pending with the University Grants Commission at present and decisions on which have not yet been taken;

(b) the names of the universities from which they have been received and the purpose for which they have been submitted;

(c) whether it is a fact that the University of Calcutta has approached the University Grants Commission for help to open a school of Economics in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The University

Grants Commission have received requests from all universities for their developments. These requests are usually received in a consolidated form and pertain mainly to (a) buildings (b) books and journals (c) equipment and (d) development of departments of study and research. These requirements are subject to frequent modifications and it is not possible for the Commission to give exact figures of the number of applications received for grants.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : प्रश्न के पार्ट सी के बारे में क्या जान सकता हूं कि क्या कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी ने कोई रिर्टन स्कीम पेश की है, और अगर पेश की है तो कमेटी ने उस को कांसिडर किया है या नहीं ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को जनवरी, १९५५ में कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी से एक दर्ख्वास्त मिली थी। उस दर्ख्वास्त में कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय ने प्रपोज किया था कि एक स्कूल आफ एकानमिक्स की प्रतिष्ठा की जाय। इस स्कूल आफ एकानमिक्स में एक डाइरेक्टर, दो प्रोफेसर, दो रीडर, छः होलटाइम लेक्चरर्स, तीन पार्ट टाइम लेक्चरर्स और १० रिसर्च एसिस्टेंट्स रहेंगे। इस का पूरा आवृत्ति खर्च एक लाख पांच हजार रुपया होगा। और पांच लाख रुपया अनावृत्ति खर्च होगा। वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार दो लाख रुपया कीमत जितनी जमीन देने को तैयार है।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : स्कूल आफ एकानमिक्स की मदद के लिये कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी ने कोई दूसरी रिकमेन्डेशन या स्कीम भी दी थी ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : दूसरी कोई स्कीम उस ने नहीं दी है। मगर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन ने इस स्कीम पर विचार किया था और उस प्रस्ताव का प्रिन्सिपल एक्सेप्ट कर लिया है।

PRIVY PURSES OF PRINCES

*1558. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reductions have been made in the amounts of privy purse payable to former Indian Rulers owing to succession during the last three years; and

(b) if so, in which cases and by how much?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Reduction has been effected in the following three cases:

Jodhpur (1952) Rs.	7,50,000 per annum
Darkoti (1953) Rs.	600 per annum
Dhadi (1952) Rs.	600 per annum

Shri K. C. Sodhia: How many successions were recognised during this period?

Shri Datar: There have been recognised these three amongst others.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I want to know the exact number.

Shri Datar: I should require notice if the hon. Member wants to have a full statement

Shri R. S. Diwan: Are the Government aware that some Rulers have accepted a voluntary surrender in their privy purse, but they are getting an amount equal to that surrendered as interest on the loan granted by them to the State Government for which they were not receiving any interest formerly?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of the detailed information that the hon. Member has given to us.

सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम के घंटे

*१५५६. **डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में बहुत से कर्मचारियों को प्रायः आठ घंटे से अधिक कार्य करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें इस के लिए कोई विशेष भत्ता दिया जाता है और यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या जहां अधिक कार्य है वहां कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) सामान्यतः कारखानों में काम करने वालों के अलावा, सिविल कार्यालयों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के काम करने के घंटे निम्नलिखित होते हैं :--

सोमवार से शुक्रवार तक	सुबह १० बजे से शाम के ५ बजे तक।
शनिवार	सुबह १० बजे से १-२० तक।
खाने की छुट्टी, शनिवार के अलावा	१ बजे से १-२० तक

इसके अलावा अगर कभी किसी जरूरी और जल्दी के काम को निबटाना हो तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ऊपर दिये घंटों से ज्यादा भी काम करना पड़ता है ।

(ख) समय से अधिक काम करने पर कोई विशेष भत्ता देने की मंजूरी नहीं है, सिवा इसके कि वित्त मंत्रालय के १० अप्रेल, १९५१ के पत्र के अनुसार जिसकी एक प्रति टेबुल पर रक्खी है, छोटे कर्मचारियों को वाहन भत्ता दिया जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या २].

(ग) भारत सरकार के विभाग और मंत्रालय जब कभी वे यह महसूस करते हैं, कि काम इतना अधिक है कि वर्तमान कर्मचारियों द्वारा साधारण काम के घंटों में नहीं निबटाया जा सकता है, तब वे कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव करते हैं। ऐसे प्रस्तावों पर समय समय पर जब अवसर आता है विचार किया जाता है ।

डा० सत्यवादी : जो वित्त मंत्रालय का मेमोरेन्डम आप ने टेबुल पर रक्खा है, उस से मालूम होता है कि जो रियायतें आप ने दी हैं वह फराश और स्वीपर्स को नहीं मिलती हैं, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन छोटे मुलाजिमों का क्या कुसूर है कि यह रियायतें उन को नहीं दी जाती हैं ?

श्री दातार : यह नियम सब पर लागू होता है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if any review has been made by the Central Government as to the number of extra hours which are being put in by the various departments so that if there is a large number of cases where overtime work is now put in, new hands may be taken?

Shri Datar: Generally, there is no overtime work to the extent that the hon. Member thinks. Whenever it is found that extra work is required, the procedure followed is to increase the number of personnel.

SUB-MARINE FLOTILLA

*1560. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sub-marine Flotilla attached to the Indian Navy;

(b) how long it will take to train the personnel required to man a small sub-marine Flotilla; and

(c) what will be the expenditure necessary to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Dr Katju): (a) No.

(b) It takes about 4 years to train an officer to command a submarine and between 1 to 2 years to train the crew.

(c) (i) The cost of a medium type of submarine will be Rs. 2½ crores approximately.

(ii) The cost of tarining is not readily available.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government have any proposal for the purchase of such flotilla in the near future?

Dr. Katju: Not for the present.

Shri Joachim Alva: In view of our long coast and possible entanglement on account of Goa and any other port, nearby, do Government propose to give at least training in anti-submarine warfare to our young men in the Navy?

Dr. Katju: That is a matter which is always under consideration. But there are several factors to be taken into consideration. No such proposal is at present under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether there is any Wing which has undertaken training in submarine?

Dr. Katju: I think there is some training in anti-submarine.

FILLING UP OF GRADES I AND II POSTS

*1562. **Shrimati Ganga Devi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to fill in a portion of the vacancies in the posts of Superintendents and Under Secretaries through a limited departmental competition as in the case of the Assistant Superintendents; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A proposal for a departmental examination for promotion to the Under Secretary's grade is at present under the consideration of Government. A provision for such an examination for promotion to the Superintendent's grade exists in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme, and Government are considering whether the need for it at this level exists.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी : जितने भी प्रमोशंस इन गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स को दिये जाते रहे हैं, वे उनके सर्विस रिकार्ड या अनुभव के आधार पर ही दिये जाने को थीं और इस प्रकार सरकारी दफ्तरों का सभी काम अच्छी तरह चलता रहा, लेकिन इस नई स्कीम के अनुसार गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंटस की, जिन की सर्विस १५-१५ और २०-२० साल हो गई हैं कम्पीटीटिव एग्जैमिनेशंस द्वारा उनकी एफीशेंसी का निर्णय करना कहां तक उचित व न्यायपूर्ण हैं और क्या इन कम्पीटिटिव एग्जैमिनेशंस के द्वारा इनकी वास्तविक योग्यता का ठीक-ठीक निर्णय हो सकता हैं ?

Shri Datar: So far as this question is concerned, promotion would ordinarily be on the basis of seniority. But there are certain cases where it would be better to have an examination, and the general result that is found is that both the systems should be used as far as possible to promote due efficiency.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी: क्या असिस्टंट्स को सुप्रिंटेंडेंट की पोस्ट पर आने के लिए ही डिपार्टमेंटल टेस्ट रखा गया हैं या सुप्रिंटेंडेंटस को अंडर सेक्रेटरी होने के लिए भी यह टेस्ट देना पड़ता हैं और यदि अन्डर सेक्रेटरी होने के लिए Superintendents को नहीं देने पड़ते तो क्यों नहीं यह टेस्टस देने पड़ते ?

श्री दातार : असिस्टंट लोगों को असिस्टंट सुप्रिंटेंडेंट बनने के लिए ही इमतहान देना पड़ता हैं और सुप्रिंटेंडेंट को अंडर सेक्रेटरी बनने के लिए नहीं ।

Shri Ramananda Das: Is it a fact that the promotion of an Under Secretary to Deputy Secretary is done by selection on the basis of seniority and merit, and if so, why should not the promotion of an Assistant to Assistant Superintendent be done on the same basis?

Shri Datar: That is what I pointed out just now. So far as the Assistants are concerned, promotion from Assistants to Assistant Superintendents is by the competitive examinations and also by seniority. So far as the higher cadres are concerned, it is considered that seniority should be given due

weight, but in exceptional cases a limited competitive examination should be held.

Shri Ramananda Das: May I know why it should be so?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: At the present moment, what is the promotion of Superintendents and Under Secretaries who have come by direct recruitment to those who are departmentally raised to those positions?

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that generally the proportion followed is 50:50.

SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULTS

***1564. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 592 on the 18th August, 1953 and state whether there is any proposal now to introduce a bill which will empower Government to search the safe-deposit vaults in the country to ascertain the wealth deposited therein?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The question of undertaking legislation to regulate the activities of safe deposit vaults as such was carefully examined by Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank. Government is satisfied that there is no need to undertake such legislation at present. It is neither necessary nor would it be desirable to assume in respect of searches in safe deposit vaults powers apart from those already available normally for such searches.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Have Government inspected or searched any of these safe deposits valuts, and if so, how much hidden wealth has been found out from them?

Shri A. C. Guha: At least Government have not got any information as to the possession of hidden income in the safe deposit vaults. But I can assure the hon. Member that there was a question on this subject some time back in this house, and I gave an assurance that we shall examine this matter. We have thoroughly examined the matter in all its phases, through all the different agencies connected with it, and it has now been decided that there is no necessity for any legislation in this regard, or rather it would do some harm to the safe deposit system if such Legislation were there.

Shri Ramananda Das: Is it a fact that many wealthy persons deposit money and jewellery in safe deposit vaults in order to evade payment of income-tax?

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think we have got any information.

Mr. Speaker: These are all matters of speculation.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know weather Government have any authority either to seal up or to examine the safe deposit vaults.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is what I have already stated. Normally also, Government have got certain powers by virtue of which they can search the safe deposit vaults.

राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना

***१५५८. श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य भारत में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना के चुनाव के लिए कोई मंत्रणा समिति बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): (क) मध्य भारत में नेशनल केडेट कोर के लिये एक सलाहकार समिति है जिसके प्रकार्य नेशनल केडेट कोर के नियमों में दिये हुये हैं ।

(ख) एक विवरण जिसमें समिति के सदस्यों के नाम हैं, पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४].

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या इस में आदिवासी सदस्य भी हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : नामों से यह पता नहीं

लगता कि इस में कौन कौन आदिवासी हैं और कौन कौन नहीं हैं।

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : इस परिषद की कितनी बार बैठकें हुई हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : सन् १९५० से चार पांच बार बैठकें हो चुकी हैं हालांकि आशा यह की जाती थी कि हर साल में चार बार मिलें।

राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र (नेशनल सेविंग्स सर्टीफिकेट्स)

***१५६६. श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण पत्रों की बिक्री के लिए कुछ समय पहले जो "अधिकृत अभिकरण प्रणाली" (आथोराइज्ड एजेंसी सिस्टम) चालू की गई थी, क्या वह सफल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

राजस्व और रक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० गुह) : (क) तथा (ख). सामान्य अधिकृत अभिकरण प्रणाली (जनरल आथोराइज्ड एजेंसी सिस्टम) पहली अप्रैल १९५४ से चल रही है और यद्यपि इतनी जल्दी परिणाम का कोई निश्चित निर्धारण नहीं किया जा सकता, फिर भी सरकार को इस बात का सन्तोष है कि इस साल छोटी छोटी बचतों से धन-संग्रह में इस प्रणाली से सारभूत सफलता मिली है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब से यह अधिकृत अभिकरण प्रणाली जारी की गई है तब से अब तक की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार इस में किस राज्य में सब से ज्यादा सफलता मिली है ?

श्री ए० सी० गुह : इस का हिसाब हमारे पास नहीं है। हमारे पास सिर्फ कोलेक्शंस का हिसाब है कि किस प्रदेश से कितनी कोलेक्शन हुई है और यह कि किस सोर्स से कितनी कोलेक्शन हुई है, हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस प्रणाली के प्रारम्भ होने से पहले जितना धन एकत्र होता था इस प्रणाली के जारी होने के बाद उस में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

श्री ए० सी० गुह : यह तो हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। पिछले साल के मुकाबले में इस साल चार पांच करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा इकट्ठा हुआ है और आशा है अगले साल और भी ज्यादा होगा। जैसे मैं ने कहा कि हम लोगों को सन्तोष है कि इस साल छोटी छोटी बचतों से धन-संग्रह में इस प्रणाली से सारभूत सफलता मिली है।

पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर

***१५७१. श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चम्पारन जिले के ढाका थाने और मुजफ्फरपुर जिले के बैरगनिया थाने में पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचरों का एक दल घूम रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस दल की महिला सदस्याएं घरों में जा कर गुप्त प्रचार करती हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या सरकार ने यह उत्तर बिहार सरकार का जो जवाब आया है उसके आधार पर दिया है या अपने सेन्ट्रल इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा भी इसकी जांच कराई गई है ?

श्री दातार : सरकार ने इसके बारे में पूरी जांच की है और सब डायरेक्शंस से रिपोर्ट्स मंगाई हैं और उसी के आधार पर यह कहा गया है कि कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY

*1572. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board of Education have appointed a Committee to consider the feasibility of including Gandhian Philosophy and way of life in the syllabi of Indian Universities; and

(b) whether the committee is also considering Gandhian Economics and Politics as subjects for University education?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) At its 22nd Annual meeting held in January, 1955, the Central Advisory Board of Education authorised its Chairman (Education Minister) to consider the desirability of inclusion of Gandhian Philosophy and Ways of life in the curricula of High Schools and Universities and make suitable recommendations towards that end. As the recommendations of the Board are still under the consideration of the Government of India, the Committee has not been set up so far.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Shri Heda: In the Gandhian way of life, is economics only considered to be the vital subject or politics also is considered to be a vital subject?

Dr. M. M. Das: His life, principles of life and his ideals—everything.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any foreign universities have asked for professors to be sent to their universities to deliver lectures on Gandhian philosophy?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as my information goes, we have got no such requests from any foreign university.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government of India are in touch with the various universities of India and the various State Governments where the problem referred to in question (a) has already been considered.

Dr. M. M. Das: The question came first before the Central Advisory Board of Education in their 21st meeting in 1954. As there was no data in the hands of Government, it was decided that the question would be discussed in the 22nd meeting in 1955 so that by that time, Governments and the universities could be informed and the necessary data could be collected from them. Accordingly, the Central Government wrote to the universities and the State Governments for some information regarding this matter. We have received replies to our queries from some State Governments and some universities.

SURVEY OF THE MAGNESITE MINES IN (U.P.)

*1573. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether the survey of the magnesite mines newly discovered in U. P. has been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): An important discovery of magnesite was made in Almora District, U.P. in 1942. Recent investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India brought to light altogether 5 to 6 deposits. Further work in this area is in progress.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि उत्तर प्रदेशीय विधान सभा में बजट पर बोलते हुए वहां के उद्योग मंत्री जी ने यह फरमाया था कि भारत सरकार का जो जिआलाजीकल सर्वे है वह उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए बिल्कुल बेकार सिद्ध हुआ है ? इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी की क्या राय है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इस विषय में कोई राय दी गयी है। लेकिन जिआलाजीकल सर्वे ने माननीय सदस्य के अपने ही जिले गढ़वाल में भी इस चीज का पता लगाया है।

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE

*1574. **Shri Chaudhri Mohammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 888 on the 10th March, 1954 and lay a state-

ment on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the strength of men and officers in the Central Reserve Police at present;

(b) their distribution in various States; and

(c) the work done by the Central Reserve Police during the year 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 5].

(b) and (c). Detailed information regarding distribution of the forces and the specific nature of the duties on which it was utilised in the various States cannot be divulged in public interest.

BALANCE-SHEET OF WORLD BANK

***1575. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the position of India in the last balance-sheet of the World Bank?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): A statement stating the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 6].

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know what is our share in the World Bank and what rate of interest do we get for our investments in the Bank and the shares we hold?

Shri A. C. Guha: Our investment is only shares. They cannot bring any interest. India's share capital amounts to four hundred million dollars and the Bank has called for only twenty per cent. of these and so we have paid only twenty per cent. of the four hundred million dollars; it has not given us any interest.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Has there been any dividend?

Shri A. C. Guha: The dividend has not been distributed; it is kept in the reserve fund which now amounts to $165 million for the whole Bank.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether we have withdrawn any credit from the Bank in 1954, and if so, for what purpose?

Shri A. C. Guha: We have been getting some credit from the Bank but I have not got the exact figures as to in which year we drew how much etc. I think in 1954, we have drawn a certain amount. There was one amount—$ 31·5 million which was due to be drawn on 22-3-1954 which might have been drawn. There was another—$ 10·5 million which was due to be drawn on 22-3-1954.

Shri K. K. Basu: In view of the fact that the dividend accumulating on our shares is not distributed, do we get any concession in the rate of interest on the amount we draw by way of credit from the Bank?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think hon. Members have not correctly understood my answer. It is not that only our dividend is not distributed. The dividend of all the shareholders is not distributed but is kept in the reserve fund. And so no question of any concession can arise.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: India being a member of the World Bank, may I know whether the World Bank allotted some fixed quota for all the member countries and India also was allotted some quota or, whether it was discretionary on the part of India to invest some money?

Shri A. C. Guha: India is one of the five original members and out of $ 9,028 million of subscribed capital, India's share was $400 million.

Shri K. K. Basu *rose*—

INDIAN NAVY

***1576. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether Government propose to add more warships and a fleet of submarines to strengthen the Navy?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): Government acquire Naval Craft as and when necessary. May I add that, as I have said in answer to a previous question, there is no proposal at present under considera-

tion for the acquisition of a submarine or a battleship?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: What would be the cost of a modern type of submarine or a battleship?

Dr. Katju: I said that the cost would be about Rs. 2·5 crores for a medium-sized submarine.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has any investigation been made whether our shipyards at Visakhapatnam are in a position to construct the simplest type of warships?

Dr. Katju: I require notice.

SPECIAL RE-ORGANISATION ECONOMY UNIT

*1577. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to some practical difficulties, the recommendations of the Special Reorganisation Economy Unit could not be implemented in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

(b) if so, the nature of such difficulties and the specific recommendations made by the Unit; and

(c) when the recommendations will be implemented?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) to (c). The Special Reorganisation Economy Unit has not yet finalised its recommendations in so far as the Secretariat of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry is concerned. The Unit has completed the review of the various sections of that Ministry but its final report has not yet been issued. The question of implementation of the report or of any practical difficulties in the way of such implementation does not therefore arise yet.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: During the course of the discussion on Supplementary Demands, there was mention of this fact that the recommendations of this Unit have not been implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Was it not a fact?

Shri M. C. Shah: At that time a question was raised about the Supplementary Demand of Rs. 3·48 lakhs for the Commerce and Industry Ministry. It was stated that certain posts were to be abolished and economy was to be effected. But a final decision was not arrived at and therefore, the Finance Ministry had enforced a cut of Rs. 3·48 lakhs for 1953-54. But after discussion, it was not found possible to implement those recommendations and therefore, we had to come for the Supplementary Demand. If the hon. Member refers to that position, the position is there to that extent.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: When are they likely to give their final report?

Shri M. C. Shah: It takes time because there are so many organisations, attached offices etc., in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. All have to be consulted. The whole matter is under examination and we expect that the report will be submitted soon.

छावनी बोर्ड

*१५७९. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि विभाजन से पूर्व पश्चिमी पंजाब के छावनी बोर्डों के भूतपूर्व कर्मचारियों, जिन्हें भारत के छावनी बोर्डों में नौकरी दी जा चुकी है, की वरिष्ठता का निश्चय करने में उन की विभाजन से पूर्व की सेवा की गणना की जानी चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को विदित है कि अम्बाला में ऐसे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों की अवहेलना कर कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति कर दी गई है;

(ग) ऐसे कितने कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की गई है; और

(घ) ऐसे विस्थापित कर्मचारियों के साथ न्याय करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) वरण पदों पर ६ पदोन्नति की गई । पदोन्नति के लिये निकष केवल जेष्ठता का ही नहीं बल्कि गुण का भी है । किसी विस्थापित कर्मचारी के साथ अन्याय नहीं किया है ।

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की ८ दिसम्बर १९५४ की हिदायत जारी होने से पहले पश्चिमी पंजाब से आये हुए सीनियर कंटोनमेंट मुलाजिमों को नजरन्दाज करके जिन मुलाजिमों को सीनियर बनाया गया है उनको सरकार ने जायज तसलीम किया है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : हां कुछ ऐसा हुआ है । मगर जो कंटोनमेंट बोर्ड्स हैं वे ओटानमस बाडीज हैं । उनको अधिकार है कि वे ऐसा कर लें ।

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार ने इस किस्म की हिदायत जारी की थी कि ऐसा न किया जाय ।

सरदार मजीठिया : एक चिट्ठी लिखी गयी थी कि जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान में सेवा की है उनका खास ख्याल रखा जाय ।

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या यह बात ठीक है कि इस किस्म की पालिसी के खिलाफ कंटोनमेंट बोर्ड अम्बाला के किसी मुलाजिम ने सन् ४८ में अपील की थी जिस पर अभी तक फैसला नहीं हुआ है, और अगर यह ठीक है तो इस अपील पर आखिरी फैसला देने में सरकार को अभी कितने और वर्ष दरकार होंगे ?

सरदार मजीठिया : ऐसी बात मेरे ध्यान में तो नहीं आयी । मगर जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, यह ओटानमस बाडीज हैं, उनको अपने कर्मचारी रखने का और उनको प्रोमोशन देने का अधिकार है ।

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PUBLICITY ACTIVITIES

***1580. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on publicity activities of the Defence Services in 1952, 1953 and 1954; and

(b) the amount that is being spent on the publicity activities of the Army, the Navy and Air Force do not get ly for the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 7]

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Is it a fact that the Navy and A irForce do not get so much publicity as the Army?

Sardar Majithia: No, that is not a fact. As a matter of fact, the Navy and the Army do the recruiting jointly, whereas the Air Force have got their own organisation for recruitment, and publicity for their respective branches is being undertaken by them. I think it is quite adequate.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the number of officers employed in these publicity activities is in proportion to the Services or in proportion to the number of individuals?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, the publicity is taken up jointly, which is in the interest of economy. Due publicity is being given. Besides, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry also come and help us by giving various items in their programmes over the All India Radio and also by producing documentary films.

SCHOLARSHIPS

***1582. Shri Subodh Hasda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates who applied for the 1954-55 scholarships offered by the Federation of British Industries: and

(b) the names of the States to which they belong?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 8].

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the applications were invited directly or through industrial firms?

Dr. M. M. Das: Applications of candidates for award of these scholarships were invited through Central Ministries, State Governments, Universities, engineering and technical institutes and industries.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether such scholarships have been offered by the British steel industry during 1955-56?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have got no information on that point, with me at the present moment.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know what is the value of the scholarships?

Dr. M. M. Das: The scholarships are of three types—type (A), type (B) and type (C). Type (A) scholarships are of the value of £390 per annum for two years plus cost of travel to and from U.K. Type (B) scholarships are of the value of £300 per annum cost of passage to and from U. K. will be met by the Government of India. As regards type (C) scholarships, the value is £300 per annum or *pro rata* for a lesser period of six to twelve months according to requirements, the cost of travel to and from U. K. will be met by the Government of India.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know how many were selected for 1954-55 out of the 515 candidates?

Dr. M. M. Das: Only 6.

करेंसी नोट (पत्र मुद्रार्थ)

*१५८५. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने करेंसी नोटों का कागज बनाने के लिये एक कारखाना खोलने का निश्चय किया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब से चालू होगा और कहां स्थापित किया जायगा , और

(ग) उस कारखाने के खोलने में कुल कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

राजस्व और रक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० गुह) : (क) से (ग). करेंसी नोट छापने के काम आने वाला कागज तैयार करने के लिए एक कारखाना खोलने का, सिद्धान्त रूप में निश्चय किया गया है। उस कारखाने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान चुनने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ पड़ताल की गयी है पर अभी यह फैसला नहीं किया गया है कि कारखाना कहां खोला जाए। चूंकि अभी कोई ठोस योजना नहीं बनायी है इसलिए यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि यह कारखाना कब चालू हो जाएगा और उसकी स्थापना पर कितना खर्च आयेगा।

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether all the raw materials required for the manufacture of this particular type of paper are available in our country.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think so. At least, we have enough of the main raw materials, that is, rags and cuttings from textile mills.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether only currency note paper is proposed to be manufactured or any other kind of paper, for instance, paper required for defence and security purposes, is also proposed to be manufactured, in this factory?

Shri A. C. Guha: Currency and impressed, stamp paper—these are the two types of paper which we want to manufacture.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : क्या इसके लिए कुछ बाहर से विशेषज्ञों के मंगवाने की सम्भावना है और अगर है तो कितने विशेषज्ञ बुलाये जायंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: She wants to know whether any experts for this kind of work have come.

श्री ए० सी० गुह : अभी तो हम लोग कागज मंगाते हैं। विलायत की एक कम्पनी

"पोर्टल्स" से उसकी एक्सपर्ट के रूप में इधर आने की बात हैं, इधर आकर तीन. चार जगह देखे भालेगी. अभी पूरा बन्दोवस्त नहीं हुआ हैं।

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

*1586. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the number of women employees in Central service, married and unmarried respectively; and

(b) the minimum period of service required to be put in by a Government servant before earning pension and the scale of pension permissible?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The total number of women employed under the Government of India on the 1st March, 1953 was 20,668. Information as to how many of them were married and how many were unmarried is not readily available.

(b) The minimum qualifying service for earning pension and the scale of pension permissible to persons governed by the provisions relating to pension made on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission are contained in the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 3(1)—Ests (Spl)/47 dated 17th April, 1950, relevant extracts from which are placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 9] For other officers, the relevant provisions are given in the Superior Civil Service Rules and the Civil Service Regulations, copies of which are available in the library of the House.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the Home Ministry's circular regarding disqualification of married women in public service is going to be enforced?

Shri Datar: In the first place, it is not a disqualification as such. Only in certain cases where a married woman takes up service, it may be open to Government to request that woman to resign, provided it is required in the interest of efficiency.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether provisions and regulations regarding maternity leave and other facilities are given to married women in public service?

Shri Datar: I presume they are given—I speak subject to correction.

Kumari Annie Mascarene *rose*—

UNITED COUNCIL FOR RELIEF AND WELFARE

*1587. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the present constitution of the United Council for Relief and Welfare and its present programme of work;

(b) the number of meetings held by the Council during 1954-55; and

(c) the total amount of grant paid to this Council during 1954-55 and the purposes for which it was paid?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

I.A.S. EXAMINATION

*1588. **Shri Chaudhri Muhammed Saffee:** Will the Minister of Home **Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of Jammu and Kashmir State are not entitled to appear in the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service Examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this restriction?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have not yet joined the All-India Services Scheme.

(c) There is no restriction as such. Candidates of all States which participate in the All-India Services Scheme are automatically regarded as eligible for these Services.

WRITTEN ANSWERS

FOUNDRY SCHOOL, KHARAGPUR

*1542. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the applicants for admission to the Refresher Courses in the Foundry School at Kharagpur were from the state of Mysore this year;

(b) how many of them have been selected; and

(c) whether there were any women applicants; and

(d) the number of women students in the school.

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Six.

(b) Five.

(c) and (d) None.

विदेशी छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां

*१५५१. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्ययन करने के लिए कितने विदेशी छात्रों को १९५४ में छात्रवृत्तियां तथा अन्य सुविधायें दी गई थीं ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): ४०३ (चार सौ तीन)।

CENTRAL GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE

*1553. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for a Central Geophysical Institute was prepared and printed along with the report submitted to Government some years ago by the Planning Committee for Geophysics; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in that direction?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) It was not a scheme, but only a preliminary plan for the Central Geophysical Institute.

(b) The proposal to set up a Central Geophysical Institute has been considered, but it has not been possible to do so during the first Five Year Plan period. It was decided that the existing facilities for geophysical work at the different departments and universities should, for the present, be utilised. The question of establishing a Central Geophysical Institute during the second Five Year Plan will be considered in due course.

पोर्ट ब्लेअर हाईस्कूल, अन्दमान

*१५५६. श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पोर्ट ब्लेअर हाईस्कूल, अन्दमान का माध्यमिक शिक्षा के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड अजमेर से १९५५ से होने वाला सम्बन्ध (एफीलियेशन) स्थगित कर दिया गया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आठवीं श्रेणी का पाठ्यक्रम माध्यमिक शिक्षा के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड, अजमेर के अनुसार प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया था; और

(घ) क्या अन्दमान भारतीय संस्था (एसोशियेशन) ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): (क) से (घ). यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और बाद में सदन के सामने रख दी जायेगी।

CLERKS IN THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

*1563. **Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued orders placing quasi-permanent clerks *at par* with pre-Partition permanent clerks for the purpose of promotion as Assistants; and

(b) if so, whether this does not constitute violation of the terms and conditions of service of the pre-Partition permanent clerks?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) In April 1952 Government decided that quasi-permanent employees, like permanent employees, should be eligible for consideration for promotion to the next higher grade even though they do not satisfy the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the higher grade, provided that they are otherwise found suitable for such promotions.

(b) No. The methods of recruitment and promotion are governed by decisions made by Government from time to time. A fresh decision can not be regarded as a violation of an earlier term.

ART ACADEMY IN TRIPURA

*1565. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Government have any plan to set up an Academy for dance, music, and other arts in Tripura?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No, Sir.

AID TO SCHOOLS IN TRIPURA

*1566. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of grant given by Government to the Government-aided Schools in Tripura;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of schools started by the people in Tripura do not receive any grant from Government because they cannot meet their share of the expenditure;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the schools had accordingly to close down; and

(d) if so, whether Government have examined any proposal to give a special consideration to such schools or of taking those schools under their direct management?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

OPIUM

*1567. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of **Finance be pleased** to state:

(a) the estimated number of opium-eaters in the country (State-wise);

(b) the estimated annual consumption of opium in the country by oral opium consumers; and

(c) the time by which the oral consumption of opium will be completely banned?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) It is not the practice in all the States in India to register opium-eaters. The required information is, therefore, not available.

(b) 2,558 maunds 5 seers 8 chataks of opium were supplied by the Government of India to the State Governments during the year 1953-54.

The major part of this supply was intended for sale to the public for oral consumption through licensed vendors.

(c) Supplies of opium to the State Governments for oral consumption are expected to be stopped completely by the 31st March, 1959.

WORLD CALLENDAR REFORM

***1570. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum on the question of World Calendar Reform was submitted by the permanent representative of India to the United Nations Secretary General on the 28th October, 1953; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was considered by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) at its session held at Geneva in July, 1954. The Council resolved that the proposal should be referred back to the Government of States, Members and non-members of the United Nations for their views and decided to consider the matter again at its next session together with the replies received from Governments.

CLERKS IN THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

***1581. Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under their terms and conditions of service pre-partition permanent clerks of Central Secretariat were allotted departmental quota for confirmation in the Assistants' grade;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no such quota was reserved for the initial constitution of Assistants' grade; and

(c) if so, whether this constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of their service?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It is a fact that prior to the Constitution of the Central Secretariat Service a quota of permanent vacancies in the grade of Assistants arising in a particular office was reserved for the permanent II Division Clerks of that office.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. In view of the constitution of the Central Secretariat Service, vacancies in the grade of Assistants arising in all participating offices after the 30th June 1949 were pooled as vacancies in grade IV of the Service. There was no right of any permanent II Division clerk to be confirmed in this grade of the newly constituted Service, though it was agreed that after the initial constitution a quota of the maintenance vacancies would be made available to such clerks.

गोआ से चोरी छिपे माल के जाना

*१५८३. श्री अमर सिंह डामर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गोआ से आने वाले व्यक्तियों के पास से १९५३-५४ में कितना सोना बरामद किया गया ?

राजस्व और रक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० गुहा): गोआ से आनेवाले व्यक्तियों के पास से १९५३-५४ में लगभग ६,२६४ तोला सोना बरामद किया गया।

MONUMENTS IN FORMER FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

***1584. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Government have taken over the administration of the ancient monuments and historical and archaeological relics in the former French settlements in India after the *de facto* transfer?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Not yet, Sir.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN TRIPURA

461. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal students who could not get admission to the Secondary Schools in Tripura;

(b) the number of applications submitted by the tribal students to the Director of Education for grants in order to continue their studies in the non-Government Secondary Schools there; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No report has been received by the Tripura Government to the effect that any tribal students could not get admission in Secondary Schools.

(b) 43 applications for school stipends; 6 applications for book grants; and 1 application for School Final Examination Fees.

(c) Financial assistance for payment of School Final Examination Fees and purchase of text books has been given. The applications for school stipends are under consideration by the State Government.

FREE STUDENTSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTES STUDENTS

462. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Ministetr of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura State Government announced that all Scheduled Castes Students in the Government Colleges and Schools of Tripura will get free studentship;

(b) whether after three months of the announcement, the authorities demanded arrears due from the students and directed them either to pay or leave the institutes;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for such an action; and

(d) whether Government will continue the free studentship concession to these students?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have received no such reports.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) The Government will continue the free studentship concession as long as it is considered necessary to do so.

COAL DEPOSITS IN TRIPURA

463. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal deposits have been found in Tripura State;

(b) if so, the name of the place where these have been found; and

(c) whether it will be leased out to Private Companies for working or it will be operated by Government?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). A statement giving the available information is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 10]

भवनों की सुरक्षा

४६४. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच हैं कि सरकार का विचार उस भवन को पुरातत्व विभाग की सुरक्षा के अधीन लाने का हैं जहां कांग्रेस का पहला अधिवेशन हुआ था ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): नहीं ।

HOLDING OF A MEETING IN AGARTALA

465. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission was sought by a Member of Parliament from the District Magistrate of Tripura to hold a mass meeting in any public ground including the Children Park of Agartala, Tripura, on the 24th February, 1955;

(b) whether it was expressly said that he would address his constituency at that meeting;

(c) whether such permission was withheld by the District Magistrate; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Congress and pro-Congress organisations were permitted to hold meetings in the said Children Park on several occasions?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes; in pursuance of the general policy of the State Government not to allow the use of public grounds like the CHILDREN PARK for holding political meetings.

(d) No.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

466. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bills passed by the Legislatures of Part A States which were reserved for the consideration of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution from the date of its commencement year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of cases in which the Bills were returned for the reconsideration of both the Houses of the State Legislatures; and

(c) whether there was any such Bill to which assent was not given by the President finally?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 11].

(b) 13 (out of which 4 Bills pertain to States which have a single House of Legislature)

(c) Yes.

(i) The Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Bill, 1950.

(ii) The Bihar Essential Articles Control (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill. 1954.

CURRENCY NOTES

467. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of notes of the denominational value of Rupee one and of higher values respectively for which special paper was purchased in the year 1954-55; and

(b) the value of paper so purchased?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) 1156 and 1223 millions respectively.

(b) Rs. 52.59 lakhs, and Rs. 102,60 lakhs respectively.

खनिजों का सर्वेक्षण

४६८. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या प्राकृतिक, संसाधन और गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के भूगर्भीय विभाग ने उन विभिन्न भाग 'ख' और 'ग' राज्यों की, जो देशी राज्यों के भाग थे, खनिज सम्पत्ति का अनुमान लगाने के कोई प्रयत्न किये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 12].

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND) TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 28th *March*, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

12 NOON.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF I.C.A.R. FOR 1952-53.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1952-53. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-94/55.]

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I have to inform the House that the following Bills, which were passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session, have been assented to by the President:

1. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1955.
2. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1955.
3. The Appropriation Bill, 1955.
4. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1955.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1955, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Hindu Succession Bill, 1954, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.'

MOTION

"That the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to intestate succession among Hindus be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members: 15 members from this House, namely:

1. Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand,
2. Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair,
3. Shrimati Savitry Devi Nigam,
4. Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha,
5. Shri Awadesh Pratap Singh,
6. Shri Onkar Nath,
7. Shri Deokinandan Narayan,
8. Pandit Sham Sundar Narain Tankha,
9. Shri V. M. Surendra Ram,
10. Shri Adityendra,
11. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.
12. Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha,
13. Shri T. V. Kamalaswamy,
14. Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu.
15. Shri Amolakh Chand and 30 members from the Lok Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quoram shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

[Secretary]

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee: and

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of August, 1955."

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1955-56

DEMANDS RE: MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. Out of 8 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, about 1 hour and 40 minutes were availed of on Friday, the 25th March, 1955 and 6 hours and 20 minutes now remain.

We shall be getting about five hours today from now to 5 p.m. If the House is agreeable, we might extend by half an hour and the Defence Minister may reply tomorrow. He may take full one hour. Is the House agreeable to that?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

An Hon. Member: How many Members will participate?

Mr. Speaker: Whoever participates will come under the 15 to 20 minutes' rule. But, when the Minister replies finally he will be entitled to the full time he wants. No speaker is, of course, going to have more than 20 minutes at the most: 15 minutes is the usual time-limit.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, I wish to refer to two points mentioned by one of the hon. Members of this House before I come to my main subject. One point was that some of the Defence personnel are living in condemned barracks. I have some experience of living in a condemned barrack. I have lived in barracks of this type for three years. I lived there along with the members of my family. At the same time, I know that the Punjab University is housed at this time in what are called condemned barracks at Solan. The University has been there for the last 8 years, and I do not know how long it will continue to be there because the permanent habitat of this University has not yet been built at Chandigarh. Though, in principle, I do not like any human being to live in condemned barracks and though I would like the Defence Ministry to abolish these condemned barracks if they involve any kind of loss or danger to human life, I would say in all humility that the word 'condemned' has a connotation in the Defence Ministry which is quite different from the connotation which an ordinary man has. I think, this word 'condemned' is a hand-over from the British regime and our Defence Ministry should do something to scrutinise the rules and regulations which entitle us to declare barracks or any place as 'condemned' or not. There is something to be done about it.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Another point was made by an hon. Member of this House that there should be democratization of the Indian Armed Forces. Mr. Chairman, fortunately, I belong to a constituency which gives a very large number of recruits to the Indian Armed Forces. If I remember it aright, from the Hoshiarpur district and from the two tehsils of Kangra, which I have the honour to represent, very large number of recruits are drawn for the various wings of the Indian Armed Forces. And, if I may be pardoned this vanity, I would say that I have met the personnel of the Indian Armed Forces at all levels, from the jawans to the highest level. I would say, in all humility, that if there is one service in India which represents democracy in its composition and democracy in action, it is our Armed

Forces. What do I find here, when I come to the House? The Punjab representatives represent Punjab, the South Indian representatives, South India so on and so forth. I find class division, I find provincial division and I find all kinds of things even though we are living under a democratic set-up. But, when I look at our Armed Forces, I find that all class distinction have been abolished, all regional distinctions have been abolished. If there is one service in India which is a cross-section of the Indian society as we want to have it, classless and free from territorial prepossessions, free from all those things which are the bans of our society, I think, it is our Defence Services. I would be failing in my duty if I do not say on the floor of this House that I have seen the jawans and the big officers behaving towards each other in a way which should be a model for the other services in India. I have seen a great deal of fellow-feeling, a great deal of friendliness amongst them and I should say without being extravagant that so far as brotherhood goes, so far as fraternal feelings go, from top to bottom, our Armed Forces represent the very high water-mark.

Now, there are a few things about which I feel happy. I find that our Indian Army is being nationalised very fast and every Indian is proud of that. For instance, I find that our Indian Air Force is now going to be under an Indian.

Several Hon. Members: It is already under an Indian.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): It is already so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes; I have given you some opportunity to interrupt me. I have given some room for the Deputy Defence Minister to say something also.

I also see that khadi is being now introduced in the Army. All these things make me happy. But, in spite of all these, I would ask this question. Our Army is there to defend our country. We have a vast border; we have many neighbours and they are good neighbours. We have all that. But, I want to put this question. Is our Army or are our Armed Forces at this time—I want this question to be answered not in a diplomatic language but in as straight-forward a manner as possible—adequate for all the responsiblities which free India entails, for all the responsibilities which are demanded of it on account of the vast frontiers and on account of our other engagements. I know our Defence arrangements have to be viewed in the international context, in the context of the needs of the countries which are our neighbours and in the context of the needs of our own country. And, when I look at the Defence Forces, from that point of view, I am constrained to say that our Defence Forces are not adequate in terms of personnel, in terms of equipment, in terms of training and in terms of everything else. Here I have something about U.K. I do not say that we should take the U.K. as our model, but let us see what they are doing here. I have a statement which was made by their Secretary of State for War. He says that the army is now being geared up from the point of view of efficiency and every other thing to the nuclear age. I now find that there are five nuclear nations in the world and they are mentioned as such. There may or may not be nuclear nations, but the fact remains that we are in the nuclear age. The Secretary of State for War in U.K. says that they are making the necessary preparations in terms of leadership, hitting power, mobility, effective supply so far as the nuclear age is concerned. They are making their army both versatile and flexible. Coming to the Navy, what has the British Navy achieved? They talk freely about guided weapon ships and all kinds of ships, which many of us have not even heard of. They are having new aircraft carriers, but I do not want to go into details. Coming to the R.A.F., I may frankly say that they are building the 'V' bomber force. They are bringing the nuclear weapons to a high point of perfection. This is what is happening in countries which

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

believe in the policy of defence through being prepared.

Of course, I am not accusing the Government, but what I would ask the Defence Minister is this: Are we alive to the fact that we are living in the nuclear age? Are we alive to all these things? I may be permitted to say that the equipment of our army and all those things which we have today are such as we should have had before the First World War started. I should say that our army has not kept pace with modern developments which are to be seen all over the world and this is not a happy thing. Of course, when I go to schools and colleges, I find that we have the A.C.C. and the N.C.C. When I look at the A.C.C. and the N.C.C. in terms of their preparation, I feel happy, but when I look at them in terms of numbers, I do not feel very happy, because we have had only 5,00,000 of them. Our Defence Minister is making a song about it. We do not have many N.C.C. cadets and yet we are feeling very proud. I would, therefore, say that the defence preparations of our country either in terms of N.C.C. or in terms of A.C.C. are not adequate.

What about the ordnance factories? What are they doing? We have produced one aircraft trainer type HT2 and we are making a song about it. It is like a schoolboy showing some article which he has manufactured, to his parents, and saying "Papa, I have manufactured this article" and the Papa feeling very happy. Some time back we were shown a gun—it was shown to all Members of Parliament. I want to ask you this question. We have no aggressive intentions against any country and we want to live in peace with everybody and with our neighbours. Is our army adequate in numbers? I pay tribute to the splendid men who may be in the army, and it should not be thought that I may say anything against them.

The ordnance factories were brought into being in this country so that they may manufacture things for the army, but what are we doing now? I find in the report that the ordnance factories are being put to use so that articles of civilian use may be manufactured. I hear on the floor of the House that we are importing armaments and ammunition from outside. With your permission I will say that our ordnance factories should work at their maximum capacity and prepare things for our army.

There are many points which I wanted to refer to, but I have no time to do so now. Most of our army men are serving in Kashmir and other places. Have we made adequate arrangements for the housing of the families of these persons? I meet Army officers and ask them "Why do you not marry?" and they say "We cannot marry because there is house shortage." Of course, this may be one of the reasons. The welfare of the armed personnel is being looked after well, but I would say that their welfare should be looked after to a greater degree than at present, especially the welfare of the married officers. Then, on the question of pay and pensions......

Mr. Chairman: I thought the hon. Member was making his last point. He has already taken 18 minutes. Therefore, I am calling on the next speaker.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I did not expect that I would be called upon so soon, but may I take this occasion to pay the annual tribute of praise to our Defence Services, the apple of our eye and the strongest point of our national life. The Army has been in great trim; they have defended our country against foreign invasion for a long time and they were the best volunteer force in the last Allied War. The Navy consists of excellent officers. We mixed ourselves very freely amongst them during the last naval cruise. We found that they are good human material but they only need great machines. In the Air Force, let us realise that our young men are throwing away their lives and perhaps they are making the highest

proportion of sacrifice, more than the Army or the Navy, and as such, we pay them our humble tribute of praise. Above all, let us not forget those men who are on the Kashmir front. They are staying there night and day for weeks together. Let us also pay our humble tribute of praise to them all. Once the Kashmir problem is solved, let us not forget to draw our frontiers properly.

Then I come to the most important point, namely, that Government does not define what is its defence policy. It is high time that now after seven years of our freedom, we define our defence policy—what shall be the magnitude of our naval forces? What shall be the magnitude of the Air Forces that we command? What type of Army supported by a national militia we shall have whether 2 million, 3 million or 5 million, and what kind of armaments we shall manufacture have yet to be defined. We have drawn up our economic plan, our Five Year Plan, and we are drawing the Second Five Year Plan. It is high time that we drew up a ten year plan for the development and production of the National Defence Forces, be it of the Army or the Navy or the Air Force. It is time that we almost had a high-powered commission to go into the matter of our defence forces, above all the Air Force, which is the apple of our defence forces, so that we may know what type of aircraft we shall produce in the next ten years, how we shall integrate our steel development programme which will be 6 million tons by 1962 and whether we shall have enough aircraft for the defence of our country. Sir, these are very vital points and I want Government to give their fullest consideration to this subject: not in the spirit that in place of a British Commander-in-Chief we should have an Indian Commander-in-Chief, or in place of a British Admiral we will have an Indian Admiral. We have solved these minor problems in a way. We have now bigger problems to tackle.

Ours is a land with a three thousand mile coastline. We are of course not entangled with any foreign power. But is it not high time that we had an anti-submarine fleet, or submarine fleet? A submarine may cost Rs. 2½ crores and we may have to spend about Rs. 10 crores on four submarines for the valuable training that our young boys may get. Three or four years ago, I raised my voice on the necessity of our having a tanker and I am happy to say that a tanker has been bought and I had the joy of going on "Shakti". Though I do not know how that tanker was bought, the Public Accounts Committee's Report has given the story as to how it was bought, as to how in Washington, London and Rome the prices varied and we paid a higher price.

Sir, let us know what is the state of our Defence. We are an island today and the world has become our suburb: Washington, Moscow, London and Tokyo have become our suburbs, which we can reach overnight. Let us study our defence in the light of this background. In this connection I would like to pay my tribute to our new Defence Minister, who I am sure will bring his knowledge of public life and legal acumen on this subject as was done by Lord Haldane, as was referred to by my hon. friend Mr. Patnaik.

We have also got Shri Mahavir Tyagi who has put his financial knowledge into this subject, though today there has been considerable expenditure. Sir, we have to settle our defence problems within the next ten years. We have an economic programme in the shape of the First Five-Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan. Unless we codify and integrate our defence programme with our economic programme, we shall have no salvation. As I said, ours is an island. We are surrounded today by the biggest air forces. We are surrounded in secrecy. The British Government last month produced three valuable White Papers though unfortunately nobody has referred to them. The first White Paper was on Defence; the second was on Nuclear Energy and the third was on Military Aircraft. There was a free and frank discussion in the House of Com-

[Shri Joachim Alva]

mons when Major Wyatt, who had come to India with the late Sir Stafford Cripps said that the state of the British Air Force was hopeless and demanded the appointment of a Royal Commission. He said that the state of a defence of Britain was worse than what it was before the war, particularly in regard to technological knowledge and superiority in air power, though it is said that Britain's is the third largest air force today.

Let us see where we stand in regard to this matter. We have no mind to aspire for the first place, though we do not want to be the last in the matter of defence. Here are the figures given in the British White Paper. On the 1st of April the active strength stood as follows:

Navy	...	129,000
Army	...	435,000
R.A.F.	...	259,300
Total	...	823,300

No doubt, they spend enromous sums on their defence. Their figures of expenditure for 1954-55 for the Army, Navy and Air Force are £1,632,001,200. We perhaps cannot get even one year's budget for our entire Five Year Plan. But we must pull ourselves and do something big. Otherwise, Sir, we shall sink. We owe a moral duty to the 3,000 million people of our country. Unless we appreciate it, we shall be found wanting.

The British White Paper says that the Communist world also maintains and can continue to maintain a greater preponderance of conventional land forces. The Soviet Union and her East European allies have some six million men under arms backed by enormous reserves. On the German front the Soviet Army could be increased to well over 100 divisions in thirty days. Over the whole field of deployment East and West, the Soviet and allied land forces could be raised to the level of 400 divisions.

Let us see the position of the British Commonwealth. The British Commonwealth consists of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It is as follows:

	Air Forces.
United Kingdom	5,000
Canada	2,000
Australia	1,000
New Zesaland	200
South Africa	300

These figures relate only to Air Force. Time precludes me from giving figures of air line and other aircraft. We have to be better than New Zealand, South Africa and Australia put together if we want to survive at all. We have to be on a par with the United Kingdom and Canada if we have to enjoy the privilege of sitting at the Commonwealth Round Table Conferences. That is why I suggest that the position of our Army, Air Force and Navy should be gone into much more seriously. While about 250 pages are devoted to the British Air Force in these volumes, we dispose of our own Air Force in a few pages. We cannot do that way. Then what about their mobile defence forces? Today, Sir, our scientists must be up and doing; our boys in the laboratories must be up and doing, in finding out what is radio activity contamination, so that we may be ready and prepared for this attack. We understand that radio activity has contaminated parts of Uttar Pradesh. Experiments on radio active rain are going on in some places. So, we have to teach our boys and girls, our men and women how to stand these kinds of attacks. We should also analyse what meteorological aid our Air Force has got, and what sort of observatories we have got to help the Navy. Britain has spent enormous sums of money on her observatories and meteorological centres. It is no use teaching our boys about the sun, the moon and the stars. It is time we taught them about the latest developments, about oceanography, and other things. Unless we do that we have no future.

Now the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. have different methods of defence. In Russia during the last war the Air and Naval Forces were so much subordinate

to land forces that everything that was done was subordinated to the land forces. In the United States the Air Force is completely independent. In the United Kingdom also it is independent. The men incharge of our Defence will have to judge whether we shall follow the United States or United Kingdom method, or whether we shall follow the Russian method, along with the German method. The Germans made their *Luftwaffe* subordinate to their ground forces. We shall perhaps have to adopt the Russian and the German method for the simple reason that ours is a vast country and it is not like the United Kingdom which is an island. Unless we do these things, unless we plan in these methods we cannot go about.

I want to talk of the Navy. The Red Fleet was the true helper of the Red Army of Stalin. We ought to make our Navy a complement of our Army with the Air Force on the top in the sense that it will always be in touch with the ground forces. Our country is a vast one. I would like to ask whether we cannot exceed the figures of the Air force of South Africa, New Zealand and Australia put together. We should integrate our forces in such a way, and the people in the Ministry should plan in this way, not merely the personnel, but we must see that we have a very fine type of junior officers, able, patriotic, fine men. The Ministry has done a lot regarding pensions. But can they be contented with that? We must see that the wives and children of the armed forces are not neglected. There should be first class public schools for the sons and daughters of our Defence Services. They should not have to face any difficulty for their education when the personnel are transferred to Deolali, Poona or Travancore. There must be first class schools for the sons and daughters of the Defence personnel and we must find money for this. Unless we put our hand in our pocket and find out the money we have no chance.

Then there are a number of points I want to touch. I want to go back to the point of mobile defence. The British White Paper says that when the days of the nuclear bomb, the hydrogen bomb will come they will be "a mixture of the Liabon Earthquake, with the Black Death and the Bengal Famine in equal parts". That will be the terror of the hydrogen bomb.

It is no use our going on thinking. We will have to draw up our frontiers sooner or later. We will have to act with wisdom and statesmanship and we shall have to be firm on Kashmir. If there is any talk of a corridor by our friends who have parted from us we shall resist it with all the force at our command and to our last drop of blood. Drawing up our frontiers, to know whether we possess one acre or two acres, is important. And once having done that we will have to draw up our future resources. We should have a very well equipped Army, a very powerful Air Force and a very active and well built Navy. And these things should go side by side with our mobile defence forces. If our major ports are going to be sabotaged one day the minor ports will have to come to the rescue. In England the post office and television will run to the aid of civil defence, and if the centre is going to be knocked out of existence regional governments will come and martial law will be declared throughout Britain. That is the position. A day may come—I hope it will never come in our country—but if it does come, and if the Central Government is knocked out of existence every regional centre will have to be full of life so that they can carry on.

Then I come to the most important point about the National Militia. Only Rs. 35 lakhs have been sanctioned on page 9 of our Defence Estimates for our new National Volunteer Force. We shall not be content with such a small thing. We shall have to build it up to two, three or five million. When in Russia they started to have their National Militia people frowned on it. As they built a monolithic state on force and with no tolerance, they built a regular army. And by 1939 they wiped off the National Militia. We cannot afford to do that. We shall have to

[Shri Joachim Alva]

have a broad-based huge National Militia of patriotic sons of our land. That will support our regular Army and will be ready at any time of emergency to take its place. Though there is not as much discipline in it as in the regular Army, we shall have to build it up.

As has been described when Britain issued its Defence Paper last Monday, it jumped from defence to deterrence. If that is the mood of the West, we do not want to get into such a mood. Let us proceed quietly and set our house in order. Even Captain Liddell Hart, the British Defence Expert, said that the hydrogen bomb and the atomic war is nothing but "piling absurdity on insanity". Let us be neither absurd nor insane. Let us like wise and moderate men with our ancient wisdom say that our frontiers shall be guarded and that our land shall be protected. And when the time comes men, women and children and school boys and girls will not be found wanting in the task. Looking to the progress of the National Cadet Crops, it is remarkable that the number of the girl cadets has increased vastly; so also of the N.C.C. senior wing. These are very welcome features that will go to build up our future defence.

I want to mention one more point, about our scientific development in relation to the Air Force. We must not be content with the Hindustan Aircraft Limited remaining a mere repair shop. America and Britain may say that it is up to the International standard and that it is the best work shop in the East. We must produce aircraft as good as any other country does. As His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh said when he went to New Zealand, that a pilot in New Zealand knew all kinds of jobs from A to Z, running, fuelling, and taking the load and putting the load himself, we shall have to have two or three cadres of young men who will learn the major reserves like strategic bombing or the higher type of bombing and who will do all these jobs. We have to learn a lot from other countries, from the West and from the East, from Russia or from America or Britain and we shall have to build our defence. Therein lies our salvation and our strength.

چودھری محمد شفیع (جموں و کشمیر) : جناب چیرمین صاحب- سائنس کی ترقی نے اس قدر دنیا کو تنگ اور محدود بنا دیا ہے کہ اس وقت دنیا کے جنگی بھی ماہرین فن ہیں وہ اس نتیجہ پر پہنچتے ہیں کہ پرانے ڈیفنس کے جنگی طریقے، پرانے جنگی ڈھنگ بچاؤ کے تھے اور پرانے جنگی بھی وہ ذریعے استعمال کئے جاتے تھے کسی ملک کو بچانے کے وہ سارے کے سارے مقصد ختم ہو چکے ہیں اور اب دنیا کو ایک نئے طریقہ سے، نئے ڈھنگ سے، ایک نئے نظریہ سے اس چیز کو سوچنا ہے اور دیکھنا ہے اور میں اس موقعہ کو غنیمت جانتے ہوئے آپ کے ذریعہ سے یہ ساری دنیا کے سامنے رکھ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ دنیا میں جنگ جیتنے کے دو ہی طریقے ہیں اور ہندوستان نے شروع سے لیکر آج تک وہی طریقہ استعمال کیا ہے جسے محبت کا طریقہ کہتے ہیں - پریم کا طریقہ کہتے ہیں - پیار کا طریقہ کہتے ہیں اور دوسرا طریقہ ہے نفرت کا طریقہ - تشدد کا طریقہ - جبر کا طریقہ اور زور کا طریقہ - تو اس طرح سے یہ دونوں طریقوں کی جنگ دنیا میں شروع سے لیکر آج تک چلی آ رہی ہے - جس نے پیار کو اپنایا - سب سے پہلے جو دکھیا کی سہائیتا

کو پھیلایا - جس نے محبت کو اپنایا سب سے پہلے اس نے دوسرے کی مدد کی اور جس نے پریم کے اس فلسفے کو اختیار کیا اس نے اپنے آپ کو دکھ دیکر دوسرے کو سکھ پہنچا کر اس کے دل اور دماغ پر قابو پایا - دنیا میں یہ طریقہ بہترین طریقہ ہے اور شریف لوگوں نے اسے استعمال کیا ہے-

دوسرا طریقہ ہے نازیوں کا - تشدد کا اور جبر کا اور سب سے پہلے ایسے انسان نے مکہ استعمال کیا - اس کے بعد اسے پتھر ملا - اسے استعمال کیا - اس کے بعد اسے جنگل کی لکڑی ملی - اسے استعمال کیا اور اس طرح وہ آگے نکلتا گیا - اس نے بارود معلوم کیا - پھر اس نے بندوق بنائی - توپ بنائی - اور اس کے بعد سائنس نے اور ترقی کی - اس نے رائفل تیار کیں - پھر اسٹین گن اور ہینڈ گرینیڈس بنائے اور آج کے زمانہ میں ایٹم بم تیار کئے گئے- ہائڈروجن بم اور نائٹروجن بم بھی دنیا میں تیار ہو چکے ہیں - لہذا ان دونوں طریقوں کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے اگر آج دنیا کا کوئی بھی ملک یہ سمجھے کہ اس نے اپنے بچاؤ کے خاطر ہی سارے کا سارا کام کرنا ہے تو وہ بڑی بھول میں ہے کیونکہ دنیا آج ایک بڑے شہر کی صورت اختیار کر چکی ہے - دنیا میں آنے جانے کا طریقہ اور لوگوں تک پہنچنے کے دوسرے طریقے اب تیز ہو چکے ہیں - اس لئے ضرورت ہے کہ جب بھی دنیا کے کسی ملک کا کوئی مسئلہ سامنے آئے - اسے نہایت سلجھدگی اور عمدگی کے ساتھ سوچا جائے - دنیا میں کوئی بھی ملک آج اکیلا تیفیلس نہیں کر سکتا- یہی وجہ ہے کہ ہمارے پرائم منسٹر جہاں ملک کے اندرونی معاملات کو دیکھتے ہیں - اس طرح وہ ملک کے بیرونی معاملات پر ویسی ہی توجہ دیتے ہیں تاکہ جنگ کی ایک چھوٹی سے چھوٹی چنگاری چاہے وہ کوریا میں ہو - فارموسا میں ہو- تھونیشیا میں ہو یا کسی حصہ میں ہو وہ ساری دنیا کو راکھ بنا سکتی ہے -

اس لئے آج کے سیاستدان کا آج کے ان لوگوں کا جو دنیا کو جنگ سے بچانا چاہتے ہیں- سب سے بڑا کام یہی ہوگا کہ وہ گاندھی جی کے محبت کے پروگرام کو لیکر نکلیں - محبت کا مارا ہوا قوم کے سامنے تڑپ تڑپ کر مرنے میں فخر سمجھتا ہے - اور دوسرے کے دل اور دماغ کو اپنا بنا کر اس کو مجبور کرتا ہے کہ وہ اپنی ساری ضرورتیں اس پر قربان کر دے - لہذا آج دنیا کو سب سے زیادہ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ وہ جنگ کے خلاف نفرت پھیلاوے - جتنے لوگ جنگ کے حق میں ہیں ان کی آوازوں کو بند کرے اور جنگ کا نعرہ لگانے والے جو لوگ ہیں ان کی راہیں بند کر دے - اور وہ پیار سے ہو سکتا ہے - محبت سے ہو سکتا ہے - جتنے روبلس روس کے ایٹمک اینرجی - ہائڈرو ن

[چودھری محمد شفیع]

ایٹرجی اور نائٹروجن ایٹم جی کو ترقی دینے کے لئے صرف ہو رہے ہیں اگر وہی دربلس محبت کو پھیلانے پر خرچ ہوں تو دنیا میں کوئی جنگ کا نام لینے والا نہیں ہو سکتا - اس طرح سے امریکہ کے جتنے ڈالرس جنگ پر خرچ ہو رہے ہیں اگر وہ جنگ کے خلاف خرچ ہوں تو دنیا کی شکل ہی بدل سکتی ہے -

"محبت کے شرر سے دل سراپا نور ہوتا ہے -
ذرا سے بیج سے پیدا ریاض طور ہوتا ہے -"

محبت ہی ایک ایسی چیز ہے جس سے قومیں اٹھتی ہیں - محبت ہی ایک ایسی چیز ہے جو قوم کے اندر خودی پیدا کرتی ہے - ہمت پیدا کرتی ہے - جوش پیدا کرتی ہے اور موت کا خوف دور کرتی ہے - آج کی دنیا سے موت کے خوف کو نکال دینا چاہئے ساتھ ہی اس چیز کو جان لینا چاہئے کہ قدرت نے ہندوستان کو بہت سی خوبیاں دی ہیں - اس میں ہمالہ پہاڑ ہے - اس میں صحرا ہیں اور بڑے بڑے دریا ہیں اور سب سے بڑی بات یہ ہے کہ یہ ملک دور تک دیہاتوں میں پھیلا ہوا ہے - اور ایٹم بم ایسے بڑے بڑے ملکوں پر نہیں پڑ سکتا ہے کیونکہ اس کی قیمت بہت زیادہ ہے - اس کے علاوہ یہ ایٹم بم کسی شہر پر پڑ سکتا ہے - اس ایٹم بم سے دیہات بچ سکتے ہیں اور وہ ہمارے یہاں بچے رہینگے - اس کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین صورت تو جیسا میں نے پہلے ہی عرض کیا یہ ہے کہ دنیا کے اندر جنگ کے خلاف نفرت پیدا کی جائے اور لوگوں کا ایک گروہ تیار کیا جائے جو کہ گاندھیین فلاسفی کو لے کر ساری دنیا کو یہ بتلائے کہ واقعات کی روشنی میں - حالات کو سامنے رکھکر اور اچھی ریزننگ کو پیش کرکے معاملات طے کئے جا سکتے ہیں - اور وہ انسانیت کا سب سے بڑا مقام ہوگا جس دن انسان گاندھی جی کے تیار کئے ہوئے راستے پر چل کر تلوار سے نہیں - توپ اور بم سے نہیں - دلیلوں سے - اپنی اہنسا سے اپنی صداقت سے نئی دنیا بنائینگے -

صدر صاحب میں اس وقت اس سے زیادہ اس موضوع پر نہیں کہنا چاہتا - لیکن اتنا ضرور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مغرب کے سیاستدان جو کہتے ہیں کہ وہ دنیا کو ترقی کی طرف لے جا رہے ہیں - دراصل وہ دنیا کو تباہی کی طرف بربادی کی طرف لے جا رہے ہیں - انہوں نے قطعی طور پر غور نہیں کیا کہ جتنی چیزیں وہ بناتے ہیں وہ چیزیں دنیا کو ہلاکت کی طرف لے جاتی ہیں - ان سے بچنے کا ایک ہی طریقہ ہے جوکہ پرانے زمانہ میں ہم استعمال کرتے تھے - جلیہیں کہتے ہیں کہ تہذیب نہیں تھی - تمدن نہیں تھا - ایک

اور ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ دنیا میں کسی چیز کا بھی محبت کے سوا کوئی علاج نہیں - انسانیت کے لئے اور محبت کے لئے گاندھی جی نے اپنی جان دے کر دنیا پر یہ روشن کر دیا ہے کہ محبت کا طریقہ بہترین طریقہ ہے اور اس میں کامیابی ہے - کہ دنیا کے جتنے بڑے لوگ ہیں وہ سارے واقعات کو ایک جگہہ بیٹھکر حل کریں -

اس کے بعد دو باتیں میں اپنی فوج کے بارے میں عرض کرونگا - ہمارے فوجی جوان بہترین جوان ہیں اور دنیا کے کسی حصہ کی فوج سے کم ہماری فوج کسی صورت میں نہیں ہے - لیکن ان کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ جو ان کی ضروریات کی چیزیں ہیں - جو ان کے احساسات ہیں ان کا پورا پورا احترام کیا جائے - اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ فوج کے اندر مضبوطی کے ساتھ ڈسپلن قائم کی جائے - میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ ڈسپلن اب بھی قائم ہے - مگر ساتھ ہی میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر ایک سپاہی کو کسی کمانڈر کے خلاف کوئی شکایت ہے تو ڈیفینس منسٹری کا یہ فرض ہو جاتا ہے کہ فوراً اس کی جانچ کرے اور شکایت کو دور کرے -

اس کے ساتھ ہی ڈیفینس منسٹری کو اپنے ہر پہلو کو مضبوط کرنا ہے - میں نے جہاں یہ کہا ہے کہ

راجہ سامنے آ جاتا اور کھڑا ہو جاتا دوسرے راجہ کو للکارتا - دونوں ایک دوسرے سے نپٹ لیتے - جو جیت جائے گا وہ آگے جائے گا - یا نہیں تھوڑی فوجیں لے لیتے - لیکن آج زمانہ بدل گیا ہے - آج حملے ہوتے ہیں - ایک جگہہ پر بیٹھے ہوئے دنیا کے دوسرے حصہ پر حملے ہوتے ہیں اور بیگناہ لوگ مارے جاتے ہیں - اس لئے آج میں اس پارلیامنٹ کے ذریعہ سے دنیا سے کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو لوگ آج وارمانگر ہیں - جو جنگ کو ترقی دینے والے ہیں ان کے کسی کام میں ہم ساتھ نہیں دینا چاہتے - اس کے ساتھ ساتھ یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ -

"پرانی روایات سے نئی دنیا کی تخلیق
دور پیچھے کی طرف اے گردش ایام تو-"

ہم وہ ہی پرانا طریقہ اپنائیں گے جس میں انسان انسان کو انسان سمجھتا تھا - ہمارے یہاں پر لڑائی کا وہ سلسلہ نہیں تھا جو کہ مغرب میں تھا - ان میں اور ہم میں یہ فرق ہے کہ ان کا یقین بجلی پر ہے - برق پر ہے - بھاپ پر ہے - لیکن کسی نے کتنا عمدہ کہا ہے -

بھولتا جاتا ہے یورپ اپنے آسمانی باپ کو-
بس اس نے خدا سمجھ رکھا ہے برق کو
اور بھاپ کو

برق گر جائیگی - بھاپ اڑ جائیگی
ایک دن -
دیکھنا اکبر سنبھالے رکھنا اپنے آپ کو -

[چودھری محمد شفیع]

دنیا میں ڈفینس کا طریقہ بدل چکا ہے اس کے ساتھ ہی میں یہ بھی کہتا ہوں کہ اپنی ہوائی فوجوں کو - اپنی زمینی فوجوں کو اور اپنی بحری فوجوں کو ہمیں زیادہ سے زیادہ مضبوط بنانا ہے - اور ان کی تسلیمن کو زیادہ سے زیادہ بنا کر دنیا کی خدمت کے لئے اچھے شہری تیار کرنے ہیں -

صدر صاحب میں اس سے زیادہ عرض نہیں کرنا چاہتا - میں اتنا ہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں اس بجٹ کو نہ زیادہ سمجھتا ہوں اور نہ کم سمجھتا ہوں - ہمارے ڈفینس منسٹر نے جتنی چادر دیکھی - اتنے ہی پاؤں پسارے - اس لئے ہاؤس کو اسے ضرور پاس کرنا چاہئے -

اس کے بعد میں پھر عرض کرتا ہوں کہ جو جنگ کا طریقہ ہے ہمیں اس کو چھوڑ کر گاندھی جی کے محبت کے طریقہ کو استعمال کرنا چاہئے - جہاں میں یہ کہتا ہوں - وہاں روس والوں سے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کا لینن اور کارل مارکس کا پروگرام ہے - امریکہ سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کے یہاں ابراہم لنکن اور وڈرو ولسن کا ڈیماکریٹک پروگرام ہے - لیکن وہ چیز مجھ کو ان کے ملک میں نظر نہیں آئی - جس ایٹمک ایلرجی نے انسان کو برباد کیا کیا اس اٹمک ایلرجی کی طاقت کو بڑھانے کے رہے روس کے روبلس اور امریکہ کے ڈالرس خرچ ہو رہے ہیں - ہٹلر جو ایٹمک ایلرجی کو استعمال کرنا چاہتا تھا وہ تو مر گیا - لیکن آج روس اور امریکہ اس کے اس پروگرام کو آگے بڑھانے میں لگے ہوئے ہیں - ہم کو دنیا کو اس ایٹمک ایلرجی کی تباہی سے بچانا ہے اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ محبت کی فضا پیدا کی جائے -

شکتی بھی اور شانتی بھی بھگتوں کے گیت
میں ہے -
دھرتی کے باسیوں کی مکتی پریت
میں ہے -

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بجٹ کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں اور اپنی مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں -

[*English translation of the above speech*]

Chaudhri Muhammad Shaffee (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, the progress of science has shrunk the world so much that the experts have come to the conclusion that all the old methods of defence have become outmoded. Now the world has to think along new lines. There are two ways of winning a war. India has form the very beginning adopted the first method—the method of love. The other method is that of hate, violence and aggression. Those who adopted the first method went to the rescue of the oppressed people and helping them at their own cost, won their hearts and minds. This is the best method and has been used by decent people.

The other method is the method of violence. First of all man used his brawn. Then he discovered stone and wood. After using these, he invented gunpowder and made the gun. With

the advancement of science he made the rifle, the sten-gun and the hand-grenade. Now the atom, hydrogen and nitrogen bombs have been made. It would be a great mistake to think that any country of the world can afford to direct all its energies towards its defence, because with fast means of communication the world has become like a big city. Therefore any problem which faces any country of the world is to be considered seriously. No country can defend itself alone. That is why our Prime Minister devotes as much attention to external affairs as he devotes to internal affairs. The The smallest spark of conflict, whether it be in Korea or Formosa or Tunisia or any other part of the world can lead to a world conflagration and destruction.

Therefore, the statesmen who want to save the world from war, have got to adopt and follow the programme of Gandhiji and to spread a feeling of hatred for war. People's hearts can be won over by love. If the money being spent by Russia and America to develop atomic, hydrogen and nitrogen energy is spent to spread the gospel of love and goodwill, there will be none left to desire war. If all the dollars being spent by America on preparation for war are diverted to peaceful purposes, the face of the earth can be changed.

Nature has bestowed many bounties on India. It has got the Himalayas and forests and rivers. It has a huge network of villages. An atom bomb cannot harm the villages of this country. They will always remain safe. As I have said earlier, the best way is to foster a feeling of aversion towards war. A group of devoted people can tell the world that disputes can be settled by negotiations, by reasoning and ahimsa as taught by Gandhiji and not by force of arms.

I say that Western statesmen are not taking the world along the road to progress but towards destruction. People of one country can wage war against and attack people of another country in another part of the world without moving from their own country and in this way innocent people are killed. We will not have anything to do with war-mongers of any country. We have no faith in the weapons of destruction of the West. We believe in love and humanity as taught by Gandhiji, and the peaceful solution of all disputes.

I would like to say a few words about our armed forces. Our soldiers are the best in the world and our Army is second to none. While respecting their feelings and meeting their requirements, inculcation of sense of discipline in our armed forces is also essential. It is also the duty of the Defence Ministry to look into and redress any grievance a soldier might have against his commander.

As the methods of defence have changed, we have to strengthen our land, naval and air forces as much as possible.

Regarding this Budget, I consider it just right, nothing less nothing more, and the House should certainly pass it.

I would conclude by again urging upon both Russia and America to stop the race for atomic energy and to create an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): I am trying to approach this problem which is of limitless dimensions, from a non-partisan point of view, because the defence of this country is not one single party's affair. With total war in this world, every healthy man who is able-bodied has to make his own contribution for the purpose of defence. I have read some of the speeches delivered by a good many of the speakers on the previous occasion. I have also listened to some of the speeches delivered today. All these speeches have not added to my knowledge; but they have added strength to my conviction that a lot of military genius is concentrated in this House and I think the Defence Ministry will be very wise if they follow some of the advices given.

I am not trying to be an expert. Some expert speeches have been delivered here; particularly, my hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva's speech, I treat as

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an expert speech because I could not understand or follow anything in that.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt. West): Not a word of it.

Shri S. S. More: I was worrying frequently whether the fastest plane that we purchased at a heavy cost can fly at the speed at which he was speaking.

Shri Joachim Alva: To compress all the points in twenty minutes is not an easy task.

Shri S. S. More: If on merits anybody reserves to sit there as the Minister in charge of Defence, it is not Shri Tayagi but it is Shri Joachim Alva. He compresses tremendous firing power within a short time that makes him more explosive than Shri Tyagi.

I am an ignorant man, a layman, who is interested in defence, but who knows nothing about military problems I can see the war potential and the immediate requirement for an efficient defence. In that aspect, I do understand what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said on a previous occasion. When speaking on the Defence Budget in 1953, he made these very illuminating remarks:

> "If I may give some kind of a rough and ready equation about defence, I would say that defence consists of armed forces plus their equipment, etc., plus the industrial production of the country, plus the economy of the country plus the morale of the people plus the international relations or international position. All these are important, everyone of them affecting each other. And the first thing to realise is that defence does not consist merely of the Armed Forces; essentially, and more and more, it consists of the strength behind those Armed Forces, the strength of the nation's economy, the industrial capacity of that nation to produce goods required for defence, etc., and other things that I have mentioned."

I thoroughly agree with this formula.

Many hon. Members have either urged economy or urged expansion of the defence expenditure. What is our idea about economy? When we plead for economy in defence expenditure, we must first realise what are the minimum requirements of an efficient defence. I quite concede that we are not going to carry on any projects of aggression against any of our neighbours; on the contrary, we are more animated by the idea of defending our own frontiers. So ours is a sort of defensive approach to the problems of defence.

Now, what are its requirements? There are two patterns which we can emulate in this regard, the Western pattern of defence or the Eastern pattern of defence. Can we stand and compete with America. Can we compete with England? Can we compete with France? Or can we compete with Russia? If we look at heir *per capita* income, we find that they are miles ahead of our national income. We with a *per capita* national income of something like Rs. 255 or Rs. 260 cannot afford to compete with America who has already manufactured thousands of aeroplanes, or Russia who has already invented the hydrogen bomb which is really proving a deterrent to the war-mongers of the imperial countries. Then what is our objective? If Shri Tyagi or Dr. Katju comes tomorrow and says, let us start in competition with America or England and have as much air force, and as many squadrons of air force as possible, then even the whole of our national income will not be able to produce anything.

I shall just give you a sample for purposes of illustration. We tried to purchase a tanker, and different prices were quoted. My hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva has already referred to it. In Stockholm the same tanker was offered through brokers for $ 1,085,000. I do not know what will be its rupee value according to the current exchange rates. But if we want to go in for purchasing such tankers either from this country or from that country, leaving aside the brokerage, leaving aside the

attempts on their part to hoodwink us or cheat us, because in this deal we lost something like $ 25,000 due to our non-experience in business techniques, leaving aside those problems, can we go on purchasing these implements in this manner, when science has taken complete control of armaments? It is no longer a war between two ignorant fellows. During the old days, a swordman was fighting with another swordman. In the *Mahabharatha* they have described that when a *rathi* came forward, it was another *rathi* who went against him to defeat him; when a *gadadhari* came forward, another *gadadhari* went against him to defeat him. That sort of parity cannot be had as far as we are concerned. A poor country, an undeveloped country, a backward country, and vast country with a very poor economy is not in a position to compete with Western countries, and particularly so when our industries are in the initial stage of their development. With an infant economy, and with an industrial development which is in its infant state, we cannot compete with those who are already giants as far as industrial development is concerned. Therefore, if we try to follow the pattern of the Western countries, we shall be lost in the race, at the same time losing all the income that we possess.

There are two aspects to this question. In this country, with independence achieved, we want to concentrate on nation-building items. As far as this military matter is concerned, as far as defence is concerned, it is in a remote sense a nation-preserving department. But in the immediate sense, it is a department which is entrusted with the duty of slaughtering for the purpose of defence; that is another matter. This defence department is more concerned with destruction than with reconstruction. Therefore, we have to make a choice. Can we allot all our funds, being fascinated by the idea of defence, to all defence purposes, starving at the same time our nation building departments or nation building activities? I do submit that we cannot do that. But does that mean that we should all the time go on insisting on economy, which is likely to jeopardise our national stability? So, I would say that we shall have to draw some reasonable line. Having drawn that reasonable line, and even supposing that fifty per cent of our funds are made available for the purpose of defence, yet it will not be worth a song, if we go in for the implements that are being invented by science and used by the Western countries, or go in for purchasing a plane here or ship there. And what sort of things are we purchasing? We are purchasing obsolete ships, we are purchasing outmoded antiquated aeroplanes. Whatever becomes refuse, fit to be thrown into the scrap-heap in the Western countries as a result of the advancement or science, we are prepared to purchase; and we are the best customers for all such things. Possibly, that is because we have old politicians who are in charge of the departments. You know I am also one of those who are growing old. We old people have some fascination for old things; that is quite possible. But in our regard for old things, we are purchasing everything which has become old as far as the Western countries are concerned. But we need not go in for such things.

It is one thing to have these things for the purpose of training our people. But even there, the training of your cadets and the training of your young men will not be up to date, because the ships that they will be running or the aeroplanes that they will be flying will be outmoded and antiquated things; and to that extent, they will not be as much up to date as they are expected to be.

Therefore, if any emphasis has to be laid, I would lay that emphasis on building up our own industries for the purpose of producing arms. Even small arms like revolver or rifle we are not in a position to produce.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Why?

Shri S. S. More: Though Shri Tyagi is always in his own enthusiasm optimistic about saying that they can produce all these things—I do appreciate his enthusiasm,—yet I cannot share it. What is the sort of revolver that

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you are evolving? It is a revolver which has already become a back-number in Western countries; even a iron-smith can do it. But what is your own addition to the revolver? What is your invention as far as improving that particular revolver is concerned? That is the most relevant question. Have you done something? Have you achieved something new, which is not known to the Western countries, and which is beyond the ken of the greatest Scientists of the Western countries? Merely taking up a revolver and trying to manufacture it, or an arm which is already outmoded, is not a sign of wisdom.

I would say, therefore, let us concentrate all our strength on developing our own defence industries. Once I had gone to see the demonstration organised for the benefit of Members of Parliament. Ignorant as we are, we were very much impressed by the show, the fire and all that sort of thing; just like children watching fireworks of crackers etc. We were very much interested in it. But how far will that power be competent to suppress an enemy or to stop his onward march against our independence? That is a relevent question on which we in Parliament with all the pretended knowledge are not competent to make a pronouncement. I would emphasis that we should concentrate on developing our own defence industries. I need not give blue prints to the Minister in-charge as to what industries have to be developed, because it is a matter for him and for his experts. But do not depend on other countries and pay colossal sums for purchasing things which are thrown on the scrap-heap by the Western countries.

1 P.M.

Shri Tyagi and others in Government are very much out to strut out the hackneyed excuse of secrecy. Every time they will say: I will not disclose the number of squadrons that we possess; I will not disclose how many men we possess. The excuse of secrecy is one of the inventions of the Minister of Defence. What is the point in saying so when we are going in open bazar to Italy. France, America and England asking for our requirements? We are buying every thing from the countries who possess the ammunitions. Then, what is the point in saying: "Mr. More, I cannot disclose how many squardons we have". It is as if the knowledge disclosed to Mr. More is going to be a matter threatening the public interest. They want to camouflage. It is one of the modern developments and if nothing gains, in camouflage they hide their unpreparedness. That is what is going practised by the Treasury benches I would say: take the whole country into confidence. If some body is marching against our country's interest, it is not Mr. Tyagi alone, it is not Mr. More alone who will be the citadel to protect the independence of the country. It is the common man. Take him into your confidence and tell him the position. Tell him that the deficiency has to be made up not by purchasing things from outside but by raising his morale. In that case you do not make him a victim of panic because ignorance is the greatest contributor to panic. You should rely on his morale. We people are poor in money but we are very rich in fighting capacity, in individual's fighting capacity and courage. We have demonstrated it on so many fields when we were going as the mercenaries of the British. If, even then we could develop that sort of courage, there is greater reason that when we are fighting for our nation, We shall be showing much more courage.

Not only that, Introduce universal training. Mr. Tyagi once said that we could not afford the finances. Is not the country's independence a cause sufficiently worthy of all the amount that you can spend? I would say, connect the national training—universal training—with your projects and make them productive. Some hon. Members have made a suggestion that there

should be training for university boys; there should be training for college boys; there should be training for our girls. If girls are to be trained in a military manner, it will be very bad for the husband who are always in the habit of dominating. (*Interruptions*). Because, then they will have to meet violence with violence. I would say: go to every able man in the country and every able bodied woman in the country; introduce conscription and introduce compulsory training. It would not be right to call it conscription because every man in the country is ready and willing to have the training. It is voluntary.

So, my submission is that you can link up national military education with your projects and make them productive. If I can make a concrete suggestion, have a plan whereby you can put every boy and girl within the age limit of 18-24 years in a camp. Take them and train them in the art of building up projects; train them in the art of building up dams and other things.

Take for instance the river draining. I find—particularly in Maharashtra, because I have not travelled much—that due to silting, the river beds have come up. There is no reservoir: and there is no capacity in the river to hold water. If you use such a voluntary aid for the purpose of digging the base, you will be creating additional reservoirs of water and they will supply life-giving water to the adjacent lands.

These are some of my suggestions. I would rather say since my time is up, that the Ministers should approach this problem not in a spirit of emulating the western powers but they should develop an Indian formula of defence. That formula must be grounded or based on the moral and fighting courage of our people and not on purchasing some old, discarded junk from western countries at tremendous costs. Let us develop our industries. As we progress we shall have Indian made things all along the line. Till then let us have patience. You should go to the common man and make him realise the importance of fighting for the national cause.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री: सभापति महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी की मांग हैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। एक तो हमारे शासन का यह विभाग जिस कुशलता से काम कर रहा हैं उसके स्टोर करने और मंगाने के तरीके एक आध वर्षों में जो अपव्यय होता आ रहा हैं उसको बचाने की चेष्टा की गई हैं उससे इस बात का पता चलता हैं कि हमारा यह विभाग तत्परता के साथ अपने कार्य का सम्पादन कर करने की जो प्रवृत्ति हैं उसकी इससे अधिक अच्छे शब्दों में मैं प्रशंसा नहीं कर सकता जैसी कि आज के ही अखबारों ने अपने मुख पृष्ठ पर की हैं। उन्होंने कहा हैं :

appreciable savings in the defence costs.

यह बताता हैं कि जिस तत्परता के साथ इस विभाग ने बचत की हैं वह प्रशंसनीय हैं। विभाग के कार्य की तत्परता का यह एक प्रमाण हैं। आगे यह कहा गया हैं :

It is learnt that savings have been made for instance by finding alternative uses for many defence stores which would otherwise have been disposed of as a scrap.

इससे प्रकट हैं कि किस तरह से इस विभाग में बचत की गई हैं। इस विभाग में पैंट्रोल बहुत काम में लाया जाता हैं। चालू वर्ष में केवल इसी में २७ लाख रुपए की बचत की गई हैं और यह केवल उसके स्टोर करने और मंगाने के तरीके में सुधार कर के। इसी तरह से चालू वर्ष में और भी काफी बचत की गई हैं। इस विभाग में ६ करोड़ से ऊपर रुपयों की बचत हुई हैं। इसी प्रकार जो रोज का मामूली खर्चा था उसमें इतनी बड़ी बचत की गई हैं। यह बचत दूसरे विभागों के लिए एक नमूना हैं। अगर हमारे शासन के अन्य विभाग भी बचत की तरफ इसी तरह निगाह डालें तो वे भी काफी बचत कर सकते हैं। अगर हम दो अरब रुपया मार्केट से ले कर लगावें तो उसके सूद से ६.२ करोड़ की रकम प्राप्त होगी। इस विभाग में

[श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री]

इतनी बचत की है। इस चीज को हम नगण्य नहीं मान सकते हैं। हमें यह मानना पड़ेगा कि यह विभाग तत्परता से अपना काम कर रहा है। बचत की तरफ जो इस विभाग की दृष्टि है वह इस मानी में प्रशंसनीय है कि इस सेवा में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के वेतनों के सम्बन्ध में, उनके भत्तों के सम्बन्ध में, उनकी पेंशन के संबंध में, कमियां कर के यह बचत नहीं की गई है। उसमें तो सुधार हुआ है, उनको आगे बढ़ाया गया है। जिनको पहले पांच या तीन रुपए पेंशन मिलती थी आज उनको दस और बारह रुपए देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसको देखने से यह पता चलता है कि हमारे सैनिकों का विश्वास और उनकी निष्ठा इस विभाग के प्रति बढ़ेगी।

राष्ट्र में रक्षा का कार्य सबसे बड़ा है। जब हमारे ये सैनिक संतुष्ट होंगे, जब हम उनकी मामूली आवश्यकताओं की तरफ ध्यान देंगे, तो निःसन्देह हमारा जो सैन्य बल है वह सुधरेगा और जब हमारा सैन्य बल सुधरेगा तो कोई शक्ति हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण कर के हम को दबा नहीं सकती है। जहां बचत की ओर निगाह है वहां बचत उन्हीं मदों में की गई है कि जो लापरवाही के कारण पानी बहता था, आप टैप खोल दें, पानी बह रहा है बिला वजह, उस पानी की फिक्र करके उस टैप को बन्द कर दिया, रोक दिया तो वह रियल बचत कहलाती है, मगर प्यासे को पानी न दे कर बचत नहीं हुई। इस मानी में मैं इस विभाग की भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूं। मैंने जो रिपोर्ट समरी के रूप में पढ़ी है पिछले साल की जो एक्टिविटीज हैं उनकी तरफ जब निगाह डालते हैं तो सेना का जो कार्य होना चाहिए, सेना जिस दृष्टिकोण से बनाई जाती है उन सभी दृष्टिकोणों का पूरा पूरा एक उदाहरण हम को सैनिक संगठन में दिखाई पड़ता है। काश्मीर की रक्षा में हमारी सेनाएं अच्छी रक्षा का कार्य कर रही हैं। कोरिया में हमारी सेनाओं और हमारे सैनिक अफसरों ने जा कर शान्ति की स्थापना में जो महान हाथ होना चाहिए था वह उन्होंने लगाया था, उसके लिए हमारे देश ने काफी यश कमाया। इंडो-चाइना में कम्बोडिया, लाओस और विएटनाम में जो हमारे १२० सैनिक अफसर और आठ सौ के लगभग दूसरे सैनिक परसनल काम कर रहे हैं, जो काम वे कर रहे हैं जिनिवा के निर्णय के अधीन, वह हमारे देश का गौरव बढ़ाने वाला तो है ही परन्तु सेना का जो वास्तविक स्वरूप है वह भी संसार के सामने रखता है। इसमें संदेह नहीं कि अभी कल ही तो हम स्वतंत्र हुए हैं, इसके पहले हम लोग विदेशी शासन सत्ता के अधीन थे और हमारा धन, जन बल सब सप्रैस्ड हो गया था और निश्चय ही हम अभी दुनिया के महान् राष्ट्रों की बराबरी नहीं कर सकते और न ही हमारे पास बड़े बड़े हवाई जहाज हैं, न हमारे पास अपने बनाए हुए जलयान हैं और न अपनी बनाई हुई आदर्श बंदूकें हैं। वैसे भारत देश शस्त्र, अस्त्र वाला देश है और हमारे यहां शस्त्र, अस्त्रों की बड़ी महिमा रही है। महाभारत में और वाल्मीकि रामायण में शस्त्र, अस्त्रों का बड़ा विशद वर्णन पाया जाता है। आज हमारी वैसी अवस्था नहीं रही है और दासता के अभिशाप से अभी हाल ही में मुक्त हो पाए हैं, अभी तक हम एक दबी हुई कौम थे, अब स्वतंत्र हो कर उभरे हैं, लेकिन इस बीच में हमने अपने देश की एक अच्छी खासी मर्यादा संसार में स्थापित कर दी है। संसार के रंगमंच पर भारत अपनी ऊंची भावनाओं के कारण एक आदर्श बन कर सामने आ रहा है। वह आदर्श सेना के उस रूप में है जिसमें कि वह शान्ति का काम करती है, लड़ने वालों से बचाने के लिए एक शक्ति है, लड़ने के लिए नहीं है। यह जो संसार में होड़ लगी है, इंगलैंड समझता है अगर हाईड्रोजन बम बनाने पर नियंत्रण किया गया तो हम कहीं पिछड़ न जाएं। अमरीका को चिन्ता है कि रूस और चीन के सामने वह पिछड़ न जाए और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि शेर एक दूसरे को फाड़ खाने के लिए दहाड़ रहे हैं, एक नख बढ़ाता है तो दूसरा खाने के लिए दांत बढ़ाता है, हम ऐसी दुनिया के बीच में बैठे हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हमारे पास वह

शक्ति नहीं है लेकिन सब से बड़ी शक्ति आत्मबल की होती है, विचारों की होती है। बुद्ध भगवान् के पास कोई सैन्यबल नहीं था लेकिन आज सारा चीन बुद्ध के सामने और उसकी वाणी के सामने सिर झुकाता है। बड़े बड़े भयंकर शेर साधु के हाथ का इशारा पा कर शान्त हो जाते हैं और वह शक्ति है आत्मबल, और उसका उपहास नहीं किया जा सकता है और वास्तव में इसी आत्मबल का आश्रय ले कर हमारे टेकनीशियनों की सेना ने जो काम कोरिया में और इंडोचाइना में किया है और कर रही है वह हमारे गौरव का प्रतीक है।

इसके अलावा लार्ड वेवेल के जमाने में जब ईस्ट बंगाल में कहत पड़ा, ४० लाख आदमियों की लाशें घरों पर फूंकी गईं, माताओं की सूखी छातियों पर बच्चे लेटे हुए सिसक सिसक कर मर रहे थे, उन सड़ती लाशों को हटाने का काम हमारे सैनिकों ने किया था और जब तक सेना वहां नहीं पहुंची थी तब तक वह कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ था। आज हमारी सेना के सामने वह लक्ष्य है। हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज न केवल अपनी आवश्यक सामग्रियों के उत्पादन में लगी हुई हैं, लेकिन बचे हुए समय में ऐसी सामग्री के उत्पादन में भी लगी हुई हैं जिनका उपयोग साधारण जनता के लिए है और साधारण कामों के लिए है और उसमें हमने जहां पहले ७५ और ८० यूनिट माल पैदा करते थे वहां अब २०० यूनिट माल पैदा किया है। यह सेना का रूप होना चाहिए और इस देश में जिसका ट्रेडिशन रहा है कि हम पर यदि कोई आक्रमण करेगा तो हम उससे अपनी रक्षा करेंगे। हम काश्मीर में अपने उस आदर्श को दिखला रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं है कि हम उससे हट जाएं या भाग जाएं, हम मोम की तरह नहीं हैं कि पिघल जाएं, अगर कोई आक्रमण करेगा तो हम उसका मुकाबला करने में पीछे नहीं रहेंगे। हमारी नीति आक्रमणकारी नहीं है और हम अपने राष्ट्र का विस्तार करने के लिए दूसरों पर आक्रमण करने को लालायित नहीं हैं और न ही इस उद्देश्य से हम अपना सैन्यबल संगठित कर रहे हैं। यह हमारा आदर्श नहीं है। पंचशील का जो आदर्श है अगर वह सचमुच चलना है तो आज पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को जो विश्व का प्रेम प्राप्त हो रहा है उसकी दृष्टि से मैं यह विश्वास करता हूं कि अगर उनकी निगाह इस ओर जाए कि सेना जो है वह हर एक राष्ट्र अपने यहां होड़ में बढ़ाता जाए और सैनिक शक्ति संचित करता रहे तो न लड़ाइयां रुक सकती हैं और न मानवता सुखी हो सकती है। सैन्यबल एक चक्रवर्ती राज्य के अधीन होना चाहिए। हमारी यूनाइटेड नेशन्स का जैसा निर्माण है, उसकी जो सिक्यूरिटी कौंसिल है अगर सैन्यबल आक्रमणकारी या रक्षाकारी उस मानी में होना चाहिए तो उसी के अधीन होना चाहिए। पूरी मानवता विभिन्न भाइयों की तरह से भिन्न भिन्न राष्ट्रों में बंटी हुई है। यह राष्ट्र आपस में लड़ने पर उतारू हो जाएं और एक दूसरे से होड़ करने लगें कि कौन कितने विध्वंसकारी शस्त्र और अस्त्र तैयार करता है तो यह मनुष्य का स्वरूप नहीं होगा, बल्कि यह परिन्दों और दरिन्दों का रूप होगा। वास्तविक मानवता यह है कि सारे भूमंडल के देश पूरी मानवता में भिन्न भिन्न जातियों को अलग अलग भाई मान लें। इन भाइयों में एक ही बात हो सकती है, कुछ लोग उसके अन्दर नामाकूल हो सकते हैं और कुछ माकूल हो सकते हैं। नामाकूल आदमियों को रोकने के लिए सैन्यबल यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के बनाए हुए संगठन के द्वारा ही हो सकता है। बाकी इन संगठनों में केवल पुलिस फोर्स की तरह से शान्ति स्थापित रखने की दृष्टि से फौज की आवश्यकता है। हमारे बजट और हमारी क्रियाओं में सारे संगठन में वही प्रतिबिम्बित होता है और उसको देख कर मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा जो सैनिक संगठन है वह पूरे संसार के राष्ट्रों के लिए एक नमूने के तौर पर होगा। हमारा कोई एग्रैसिव एटीच्यूड नहीं है, हम केवल अपने ऊपर किसी का आक्रमण होने से बचाना चाहते हैं, किसी को दबाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इसी दृष्टिकोण को अपना कर हम अपने काम की व्यवस्था करते हैं, यह तरह तरह का भेद करके मिनिस्ट्री ने जिस तरह से विभाग करके स्कूलों में साधारण जनता को और दूसरों को सैनिक शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की है, वह

[श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री]

आत्म संयम के लिए हैं और शरीर को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए हैं, मगर कहीं आक्रमण करने के लिए नहीं हैं इसलिए मैं इसको बधाई देता हूं।

एक और चीज कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। पेंशन सम्बन्धी रूल्स नरम किए गए हैं। ठीक हैं और यह स्वागत योग्य हैं लेकिन इसमें १९४७ की जो लिमिट रख दी हैं कि जो लोग इस वक्त तक रिटायर हुए हैं या घायल हुए हैं उनकी पेंशनों में तो आप सुविधा देना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो पुराने सैनिक हैं, इससे पहले के हैं उनको इस सुविधा से क्यों महरूम रखा जा रहा हैं और उनके साथ यह भेद क्यों बरता जा रहा हैं, उनको भी नए रूल्स के मुताबिक कौंसिलिटीज दी जा सकती हैं और अगर ऐसा किया जाएगा तो कुछ अनुचित नहीं होगा। जिस वक्त यहां पर विदेशी गवर्नमेंट थी उस जमाने के वह सैनिक हैं और अब यह जो हमारे सैनिक हैं, उन दोनों के बीच में जब कि दोनों ही हमारे भाई हैं, इस तरह का भेद करने की आवश्यकता मुझे प्रतीत नहीं होती हैं। अगर उसमें थोड़ा खर्च भी करना पड़े तो करना चाहिए लेकिन जो पुराने जीवित लोग हैं उनके प्रति उदारता दिखानी चाहिए।

एक और चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह अभी कल मैं मेरठ गया था और मैंने वहां सुना कि एक चीज की वहां लोगों ने बड़ी प्रशंसा की हैं कि पहले ऐसा कायदा था कि कैंटूनमेंट में जो लोग मकान बनाते थे उसको न तो वे अपनी इच्छा से बेच सकते थे और न खरीद सकते थे। गवर्नमेंट उसको एक्वायर कर सकती थी। तो इस तरह का तरीका पहले गालिबन था, अब गालिबन इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस तरह का कोई आदेश जारी कर दिया हैं कि वह लोग जो उन मकानों के मालिक हैं, वे किराये का दुगना, तिगुना अथवा "समथिंग" इस तरह का हैं वह जमा कर दें तो फिर उनको घर से बेदखल नहीं किया जा सकता हैं। लैंड वेलफेयर के जितने तरीके अभी आए हैं देश में उनके हिसाब से जो नागरिक कैंटूनमेंट में बसे हुए हैं उनको मकानों की जो सुविधा दी जाने वाली हैं, संभवतः ऐसा कोई डिसीशन हुआ हैं कि वह अगर कुछ रुपया किराये का जमा कर दें तो उनको न हटना पड़े, इसके बारे में निश्चित आदेश जारी कर दिए जाएं तो मैं समझता हूं कि प्रजा बड़ी सुखी होगी और बड़ा आशीर्वाद देगी। जब हमारी सेना कोरिया जा रही थी और श्री महावीर त्यागी की अध्यक्षता में उस को बधाई दी जा रही थी उस समय प्रधान मंत्री ने हिन्दी में बहुत सुन्दर सन्देश किया था और उनको हिन्दी में ही बोलने की प्रेरणा दी थी जब कि वह आपस में बातें करें। यह एक बड़ी सुन्दर परिपाटी थी और सेना में हिन्दी का प्रचार होना ही चाहिए। अभी उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री ने हिन्दी में जो भाषण दिया, मैं पहले से उनके अंग्रेजी भाषणों को सुनता आ रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि उस दिन उन्होंने जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया, वह अच्छी हिन्दी जानने वालों के लिए भी दुर्लभ था। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सेना में हिन्दी को चलाना चाहिए और सेना के कमानों के जो शब्द हैं उनको भी हिन्दी में होना चाहिए।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas): Chairman, Sir, let me give my hearty thanks to the Army which has been sent on a peace mission to Indo-China and which has been able to get the confidence of all the parties concerned there. Our Army has rendered help to the civilian authorities during times of calamities and necessity in this country. Last time when I was a member of a delegation that went to Nepal, I saw our Army personnel constructing the Tribhuvan Path which is connecting Nepal with our nearest border in Bihar.

Then activities which find in the statement of activities submitted to us by the Ministry can conveniently be divided into three parts. The first deals with the development of the Services. The second deals with the welfare of servicemen, ex-servicemen and the third about giving military training to the people. We find from this statement that in the Army steps are being taken to improve the fighting efficiency and to effect economy also at the same time. Our Air Force is being Indianised from day to day

and for the Navy and the Air Force new ships and planes are being acquired. Intensive training and modernisation of equipment are the two watchwords of our Army. In the field of welfare, we find that various measures have been taken, pensionary rules have been revised and the Services and the officers have been given many other facilities into which I need not go in detail. For the resettlement of our ex-servicemen to the extent of Rs. 67,000 and odd have been spent. For this we must thank our Minister Shri Mahavir Tyagi because he has given more attention to the human element and aspect of the Army. So far as the modern equipments are concerned, most of us and the Minister, whoever comes there, can find out what is what, but, so far as the human element is concerned, which is more important than the machinery, it is very important that sufficient attention should be given to this aspect of the problem. It is all due to the efforts of Shri Tyagi that the pension rules have been revised and the right persons have been promoted and the coterie of officers who had the privilege of using the time-lag between sending a man to the Service Commission and his actual promotion have been put in their right places. For all these very careful considerations given to the human element and human aspects of the Army, we and most of our friends, not only in this House but also outside, feel that we are very much thankful to Shri Tyagi. All of us should thank him for looking into this aspect of the problem.

So far as the labour situation is concerned, this statement says that a negotiating machinery for the settlement of disputes has been established. The Defence Ministry had, in principle, agreed to the principle of trade unions and it very much encourages that wherever trade unions are concerned, they should be manned by their own officers, that men should not be brought from outside as President, Vice President or Secretary. But, none the less we should be watchful that the grievances should go through their own men, that as a matter of punishment some person is not transferred from Lucknow to Travancore-Cochin or from Punjab to a most distant part of Assam. I need not go into more details of all these aspects and I will confine my remarks to only two points.

First, I will come to the Reserve side. The other day the Prime Minister said that we had no nuclear weapons, and that we do not want them nor do we wish to have them. Therefore, we ought to be content with the conventional type of defence that we have. In this, the most important aspect which I want to emphasise before this House is the reserve system. In most of the countries, the normal reserve is 40 per cent of the Standing Army, whereas in Switzerland it is almost cent per cent. But, if you take our case, we find that the reserve is not more than 7 or 8 per cent of the strength of our Standing Army. It is not only in the case of our Army but also in the case of Air Reserves. In 1952 we very enthusiastically and warmly supported the Air Reserve Act when our late Gopalaswamy Ayyangar brought the Bill before the House and we wished that we should have a sufficiently large Air Reserve. But, what we find from the statement placed before the House is that by now only the rules are being finalised.

> "Most of the rules under the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act, 1952, have now been finalised and published. The terms and conditions of services of Officers and Airmen for the Auxiliary Air Force have also been published. The terms and conditions of service of Officers and Airmen of Regular Air Force Reserve and Air Defence Reserve are under consideration. The question of raising the first Squadron of the Auxiliary Air Force is now under consideration."

I think they have been finally published and are going to the press or they are being considered under the Act of 1952. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what efforts are being made to have a sufficient

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

number of reserves proportionate to our Standing Army, Air Force and Navy As I have said, it is 40 per cent in other countries and it is almost cent per cent in Switzerland and in our country the proportion is 7 to 8 per cent. So far as Air Force Reserve is concerned, we have not yet started. The rules are being finalised. So far as the Navy is concerned, we are told that we are making a good start. It is very important that in our type of defence we should have a sufficient number of reserve which should form the second line of defence. No doubt, it has been placed before us that a Civilian Reserve is being brought up in the form of the Territorial Army or the National Volunteer Force and they are being speeded up. We have been told that the strength of the Territorial Army has come up to 95 per cent of the authorised strength. But, we know what is the authorised strength. If we know the authorised strength, we know what this 95 per cent comes to. It becomes a very small number for a country which is inhabited by 36 crores of people. So, 95 per cent of the authorised strength is nothing. This too has been done at a high cost. It has been put before the House that our National Volunteer Force is being organised which will take the place of the Territorial Force. But what is the strength and object of this Force? It has been stated that only 13,000 people have been trained during last year. This is the emphasis that we are giving to train civilian resources as second line of defence for our country. The Army has been able to train only 13,000 people during the whole of the year and they were given 7 days' training in camp. This country has got a vast potential man-power but it is being organised only in this way. Here lies the difference in approach between us and the Ministry. The Ministry cannot think in terms of nuclear weapons because they have no faith in such weapons. Therefore, they have to depend on the conventional type of weapons. They rest assured on the conventional type of weapons under the threat of so much aid coming to Pakistan from the U.S.A., under the threat of the Manila Pact and under so many other things. Though we are depending on the conventional type of weapons, we are not at all taking any precautions to organise the civilian force in the country properly. When last time we discussed the Defence Budget, we discussed it under the shadow of military aid to Pakistan and we thought that our Government would take note of the points and prepare the country for any emergencies. But so far as this progress report shows, only 13,000 persons have been trained on that aspect. They do not want more of this because our Deputy Defence Minister is very much amusing himself and laughing over this. Of course, he has every right to do so because he is supported by the expert men in the Defence Ministry on this.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): I was not laughing at the hon. Member's remarks. I did not even look at him. I do not know why he is making this statement.

An Hon. Member: Laughing is not an offence.

Shri Satish Chandra: We were talking about something else and laughing over it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What did I say? The hon. Deputy Defence Minister was laughing and it is a fact.

Shri Satish Chandra: But I was not laughing at him.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must accept the word of the hon. Deputy Minister when he says that he was not laughing at him.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am sorry, but I never said that he was laughing at me. In fact, he is in agreement with my remarks that only 13,000 people have been trained and probably he has misunderstood what I said and that invariably is the case with Members on this side of the House and the Ministry. What can I do?

The essential difference in the approach lies in the fact that while you emphasise on the point that you will not have nuclear weapons, we cannot

defend this country with our existing conventional type of weapons, but ultimately we have got to defend and we must have a reserve force in the country which will be necessary when an emergency arises. We are sorry to remark that this has not been properly organised in this country, which is inhabited by vast millions of people.

Therefore, moral and material factors support the case for a re-organisation of the defence services on the basis of the greatest existing national potentiality, namely, man-power, which has been very often advocated in this House by my friend, Shri Patnaik, who has been very nicely supported by Lt. Col. D. K. Palit. I had the privilege of seeing his views and he had very nicely examined it as a practical problem and has also advanced what he calls the "man-power theory" for solving this. We have seen the strength of man-power in the case of Korea. That small country could not only halt the mighty forces of the United Nations but it hurled back the enemy forces for quite a long period until the Russian assistance came. It was all due to organising the volunteer force in the country. I never contend that man-power can substitute the modern equipment, but I certainly do contend that the gap caused by the lack of modern equipment in a country like ours can very rightly be filled up by organising the man-power and that effort is not being done in this country. We find that it is just like a surgeon who operates a wound and says, "I have allowed minimum blood to come out, stitching is alright, the operation is successful," but the patient dies. When our recruting officers go out, what do they do? In the olden days there were *jagirdars* and others who were there as recruiting agents. Now, large circulars are sent from Delhi and the District Magistrates send them on to talukdars and thannas. The recruiting officer, comes there and says "Look here, young man, you have to go to the field, you have to face all difficulties, you may die and you may not come back" and he paints the black side of the thing and then he reports that not a single man is coming for recruitment. That is the essential difference in our approach and that is why everything is unsuccessful here, and that is the reason for the reduced strength of territorial army or the national volunteer force, which are to be raised as a second line of defence, and this will never be realised unless the officers change their outlook and they repose confidence in those organisations which are doing social services in the country and get their co-operation

In this report, a small paragraph, about Auxiliary Territorial Force camp for Members of Parliaments appears. I wish they had not the courage to add this paragraph in this report. They should know that we are all Members of Parliament and we have got a lot of work to do for our constituencies, but we wanted to join this Camp to give a demonstration value to the country. About 90 of us submitted our names and they have the courage to say that only 90 persons volunteered and so the opening of a training camp could not be done. Hundreds and thousands of rupees are wasted but when Members of Parliament wanted to co-operate, they do not want to give this training. We are telling that we want to raise militia that will come to the aid of the army and will act as a second line of defence, but it is regrettable that the Ministry should have made these remarks about Members of Parliament. They say that only 90 Members of Parliament participated in it and so it could not be done. This is an example of their approach and this is the example of our approach.

Unless all our efforts are harmonised to a proper channel, we cannot succeed in establishing a second line of defence out of these territorial and other forces. If in this country a small bomb is thrown now, there may be another Tilpat and is it not our duty to see that we make proper arrangements for organising these forces to form a second line of defence? Is there not money for this important purpose? We want this point to be clarified. I wanted to say much more, but I leave it for other Members to follow this and bring out other points.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): It is not very often that we get this opportunity to speak on Defence subjects, and on Defence Ministry. Therefore, it is meet and proper that we should utilise this occasion for paying tribute to the splendid way in which our Army has behaved and discharged its duty. I join my friend, Shri Alva, in sending them my good wishes and the good wishes of this House as well. But when we are conscious that our *jawans* and our army officers are conducting themselves so nicely, it is certainly our duty that we should see that they are kept in good cheer, that they are kept contented, that they do not feel worried over their jobs and that they are given all satisfaction. Today I shall confine myself only to one class of officers and I feel that there is a certain kind of discontent in them because they find themselves in a very queer position. Among the ranks today, leaving aside the non-commissioned officers which are commonly known as N.C.Os., there are two types of officers—the Junior Commissioned Officers and the Senior Commissioned Officers. The Junior Commissioned Officers during the British days were known as the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, or V.C.Os as they were termed. These V.C.Os have a history of their own and it would be very interesting to learn something about them, particularly about their origin, how this service was initiated, how it developed and what part it played during the British days and the duty assigned to them now. I would at this point like to say that this system, or this class, is peculiar to India alone. Nowhere else in the whole world is there such a distinction between the Junior Commissioned officers and the Senior Commissioned Officers. This is peculiar to our country.

If I were to read some extracts from a book, it will serve a useful purpose in giving an idea as to how this service was started. Before the Mutiny there used to be Indian officers in the battalions and they used to command them. There used to be British battalions, Indian battalions and other battalions. There used to be some English officers, and there used to be some Indian officers as well to command British battalions. But after the Mutiny this was changed.

> "It is interesting to note that the earlier Sepoy Battalions were commanded by their own Indian Officers and though Olive added British Officers and men to the Native Battalions, their Indian Commandant survived for a time".

After the Mutiny it was found that the British suspected the Indian officers and feared that if another crisis were to develop the Indian officers may not be faithful and loyal to them. So, they made it a rule that in every battalion there should be British officers. So, by and by the Indian officers were thrown out and a larger number of British officers were employed.

> "In a short time this process resulted in the virtual elimination of the Indian Officers, and their place was naturally taken by the British Officers. Indian soldiers, however, were allowed to hold what are now known as the Viceroy's Commissions having of course a much lower status than the King Commissioned Officers. The introduction of these two kind of Officers is a system peculiar to India alone."

Even though a novice was brought from England he held a higher charge and the Indian officers were reduced to a subservient capacity. Why was it done? Because the Englishmen who came to India were new to the customs to the language, etc. Therefore, they wanted some liaison, some interpreters, some "go-betweens". If I may so call them, who may discharge those functions; so that the higher King's Commissioned Officers might continue comfortably, maintaining the discipline of the army. Thus, a lower rank known as the Vice roy's Commissioned Officers, was evolved, and it used to work quite well. These jamadars,

and subedar-majors were considered to be the backbone of the army. The whole responsibility was on them; all functions were discharged by them, but certainly the whole credit always went to the British officers who ruled over these officers. Orders were passed by these British officers, but the responsibility for their execution rested on the Indian, Viceroy's Commissioned Officers. So, they had a very high responsibility which they discharged very well. In fact, they were considered to be the backbone, the real centre, the pivot of the whole unit.

When freedom dawned on our country and the British officers left, when the whole army has been Indianised, a peculiar situation has arisen. They are no longer required as interpreters, or as liaison. The Commissioned Officer very well understands the custom, the language, the worries, and the difficulties of the jawan. He can deal with him directly; no intermediary is required at this moment. Therefore the utility of this office has altogether gone. He now finds that he has lost all the importance that he had. Even now he has to discharge those duties; work is being taken out of him. He has got very big responsibilities. This question was taken up even before the English left our country. After some discussion, it was decided—and perhaps Mr. Auckenlek had the last word—that they were still the backbone and should be retained. So, it was decided that the service might continue. I do not mean to say that they are useless people. They are quite good, doing good service, discharging their onerous duties. As soon as the British left the command was left to these Indian officers, whether they were Junior Commissioned Officers, or whether they were Senior Commissioned Officers. The duties that evolved on these Junior Commissioned Officers were different. They had to command the battalions and unit formations—even the Junior Commissioned Officers were entrusted with this job. But though they had to do that duty, even now that distinction continues. Even now they are considered to be inferior people. Even now the Senior Commissioned Officer considers himself to be superior to the Junior Commissioned Officers, in their messes, in other places of meeting. He has not the same freedom, the same latitude as the Senior Commissioned Officer. There is still a gulf between the two. I wonder why even now, when the whole situation has changed, when we are masters of ourselves, there should be any such distinction and the anomaly that existed at one time should be allowed to continue under the altered circumstances.

Now, in Army Law, he is considered to be an officer. But in status he does not enjoy any of the privileges enjoyed by a Senior Officer. Therefore, I would say that he feels a little demoralised. He begins to feel whether he is of any use at all. It is therefore time that we gave serious thought to this question of amalgamating these two services so that the distinction may go. There may be senior men according to service and qualifications. There may certainly be quite suitable men among them who could be promoted to higher ranks. There might be others who might be put to other jobs. But the continuance of this distinction would not have a wholesome effect on the morale of the army. I have to urge very sincerely that what this officer feels nowadays is not contributory to the discipline and to the efficiency of the Army. His responsibilities are there, but his pay is meagre, his privileges are few, his uniform is poor and his other emoluments are much less. Therefore I urge upon the Defence Minister to go into this question. He has certainly managed to effect economies. In the report we are told that an economy of about Rs. 6 crores has been effected. We should congratulate him on that. But there is still greater field here. If he concentrates his attention on this problem, I assure him that he can save a few crores of rupees and at the same time remove this anomaly which was brought in to suit the ends of foreigners for helping them in admi-

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

nistering their laws and their regulations and which is no longer required at present. Therefore, from all points of view, whether it be on account of economy or on account of better administration or for removal of this distinction which is certainly cruel and odd, it is time that we amalgamate these services, go into the question thoroughly, save a few crores of rupees here and bring about better discipline, and better organisation in the Army.

That is all that I wish to say as I do not want to encroach on the time of others.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (जिला गढ़वाल--पूर्व व जिला मुरादाबाद--उत्तर पूर्व): सभापति महोदय, रक्षा मंत्रालय के जो अनुदान की मांगें सभा के समक्ष स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, मैं उनका हृदय से समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस अवसर पर मैं अपना यह भी कर्तव्य समझता हूं कि भारत की सशस्त्र सेनाओं की तीनों शाखाओं के प्रति अभिनंदन का भाव प्रकट करूं। इस एक वर्ष के अन्तर्गत पर्वतों की चोटियों पर, जंगलों के अन्दर, रेगिस्तान की गर्मियों में, आकाश में, वायु के झंकोरों के साथ और समुद्र के हिलोरों के साथ उन्होंने हमारे देश की जो रक्षा की है, प्रत्येक नागरिक उनके लिए उनका आभारी है। सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने नए रक्षा मंत्री का भी विशेष तौर से स्वागत और अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूं। मैं उनकी जो अनेकों गुणावलियां हैं, उनका वर्णन नहीं करूंगा लेकिन उनके नाम के साथ जो दो गुण सम्मिलित हैं उनकी ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाता हूं। उनका नाम है "कैलाश नाथ"। कैलाश नाथ बम भोले शिव शंकर हैं, उनका सबसे पहला गुण है बदन में भभूत रमा कर बड़ी मितव्ययता के साथ अपना जीवन यापन करना। मैं तो यह आशा नहीं करता अपने रक्षा-मंत्री से कि वह बम भोले शिव शंकर की तरह से बदन में भभूत लगा कर एक नए आदर्श को स्थापित करेंगे, लेकिन मैं इतनी जरूर आशा रखता हूं कि हमारे प्रतिरक्षा बजट में जितनी अधिक से अधिक बचत की जा सकती है उसको करने का वह प्रयत्न करेंगे। मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूं जो इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओं की संख्या इस देश की विशाल सीमाओं को देखते हुए काफी नहीं है। यदि रक्षा मंत्री महोदय उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव यहां पर करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन के सभी दलों के सदस्य उनका हार्दिक समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन करीब ८० करोड़ रुपया हम लोग जो स्टोर्स पर खर्च कर रहे हैं और जिनके बारे में हमारे मित्रों ने तरह-तरह के आक्षेप भी किए हैं और सुझाव भी दिए हैं, मैं उनके सम्बन्ध में रक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। यह हमारा बड़ा सौभाग्य है कि वित्त मंत्रालय में अपनी जादूगरी दिखाने के बाद हमारे श्री महावीर त्यागी अभी भी रक्षा मंत्रालय में मौजूद हैं। पिछले दिनों उनके रक्षा मंत्रालय से हटने के सम्बन्ध में जो तरह-तरह की अफवाहें उड़ी थीं, मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि वे अफवाहें अब समाप्त हो गई हैं और अपनी जादूगरी दिखाने का अवसर अब उन्हें रक्षा मंत्रालय में प्राप्त है। उन्होंने ६ करोड़ की बचत रिकरिंग एक्सपेंसेज (आवर्तक व्यय) में दिखाई है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह उनका नया चमत्कार है और मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि वह अपनी इस चमत्कारिता को अगले वर्ष में भी जारी रक्खेंगे। और मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह पूरी शक्ति और पूरा समय इसी आवश्यक कार्य में लगाएं और देखें कि हमारे रक्षा-व्यय में कौन सा दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, कहां पर अनावश्यक खर्चा हो रहा है और कौन से खर्च की बचत की जा सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे रक्षा मंत्री महोदय के नाम में एक दूसरा गुण भी है। "कैलाश नाथ", हिमालय का जो केन्द्र स्थान है वह कैलाश है, वह उसके अधिष्ठाता देवता हैं और इस कारण मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि हिमालय की जो हमारी उत्तरी सीमा है उसकी रक्षा का भार भी उनके ऊपर है। कैलाश नाथ हमारे सतत प्रहरी

हैं और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री महोदय हमारी उत्तरी सीमा का पूरा ख्याल रक्खेंगे।

अभी पिछले वर्ष हमारे देश और चीन के बीच तिब्बत के बारे में एक मैत्री-संधि हुई है और उसकी वजह से उत्तर की ओर से आक्रमण होने की आशंका बहुत कम हो गई है, लेकिन मैं विनम्र शब्दों में यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उस मैत्री के बावजूद भी एक सतत् सतर्कता और जागरूकता की आवश्यकता है और यह नहीं कि हम लोग हमेशा के लिए सो जाएं। मैं खास तौर से रक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमें जो विवरण-पत्र दिया गया है, उसमें एक भी शब्द इस बात का नहीं रक्खा गया कि हमारी सेनाओं को स्नो एंड माउंटेन वारफेयर की भी कोई ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है या नहीं। कम से कम हमारे अफसरों और सैनिकों को इसके लिए तैयार किया जाना चाहिए। वैसे मैं मानता हूं कि गणराज्य दिवस की जो परेड हुई थी उसमें एक दस्ता उनके प्रदर्शन के लिए भी था, लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है मेरी आशंका है कि इस क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक काम नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसी सिलसिले में, सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान दार्जिलिंग में जो अभी हाल में हिमालियन माउंटेनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट स्थापित किया गया है, उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस संस्था को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त है और पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने दार्जिलिंग में इसकी स्थापना की है। मैं पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि शेरपा तेनसिंह के नेतृत्व में जो यह इंस्टीट्यूट स्थापित किया गया है। इसको स्थापित करके उन्होंने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है, लेकिन मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में दो, तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। अभी उस दिन एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सदन में बतलाया गया कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट पर प्रारम्भिक खर्च का ७० प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार दे रही है यानी खर्च का अनुमान शायद ६ लाख ५० हजार रुपये का है, उसमें से इक्विपमेंट आदि के लिए ४ लाख ५५ हजार से भी अधिक रकम रक्षा-मंत्रालय के कोष से दी जाएगी। फिर क्यों न इसे केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। इससे कई लाभ हो सकते हैं। सबसे बड़ा लाभ तो यह होगा कि रक्षा-मंत्रालय के जो अधिकारी हैं उनको पहले ट्रेनिंग मिलेगी। मैं इसका उदाहरण दूंगा। स्कूल आफ फारेन लैंग्वेजेज की व्यवस्था चल रही है। वह अपने अफसरों को ट्रेनिंग देते हैं, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के लोग भी उनमें जाकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं, गैर सरकारी लोग भी वहां ट्रेनिंग पाते हैं। इसी तरीके से इस इंस्टीट्यूट का भी काम चलना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के हाथों से जब दार्जिलिंग में इस संस्था की स्थापना हुई थी इसकी काफी चर्चा हुई थी, लेकिन जिस संस्था के चलाने का काम तेनसिंह जैसे पुरुष के हाथ में है और जिसके प्रिंसिपल मेजर जयाल हैं, उसके बारे में समाचारपत्रों में यह नहीं बतलाया गया कि उस इंस्टीट्यूट का क्या प्रासपेक्टस है। मैं इस विषय में कोई जानकारी रखता हूं, मैं ऐसा नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन लोग मुझ से पूछते हैं या और लोगों से पूछना चाहते हैं कि उस संस्था में किस तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी जाएगी, अभी तक इस बारे में क्या कोई प्रचार या प्रकाशन किया गया है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सुदूर दार्जिलिंग में इसकी स्थापना की गई है। हिमालय की पर्वत श्रृंखला काश्मीर से लेकर आसाम तक पन्द्रह सौ मील तक फैली हुई है, अतः इस संस्था की वहां पर कम से कम दो शाखाएं होनी चाहिएं। एक तो काश्मीर के इलाके में और दूसरी जिसको केन्द्रीय हिमालिहाज कहते हैं, जहां कि नंदा देवी, कामेट, नीलकंठ, और त्रिशूल सरीखी ऊंची चोटियां हैं और जहां फूलों की घाटी और सतोपंथ ग्लेशियर जैसे रमणीक स्थान हैं, वहां बद्रीनाथ के पास में उसकी एक शाला स्थापित की जाए। वहां पहले स्माइथ व शिप्टन सरीखे बड़े-बड़े माउंटेनियर्स जा चुके हैं, अतः उस इलाके में भी अगर प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग देने का इन्तजाम किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस इलाके के लोग उससे लाभ उठा सकेंगे।

श्री त्यागी : यह संस्था ईस्ट बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट की है, इस वजह से यह काम केन्द्र का नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैंने निवेदन किया है कि इसको बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में न रख कर आप अपने हाथ में लीजिए, इसको शायद आपने नहीं सुना है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में ५६ छावनियां हैं और वहां की लगभग बीस लाख जनता की आवाज मैं यहां पर उठाना चाहता हूं। हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से यह कहा गया है कि वह इस विषय में एक बड़ा कौम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहते हैं। वह पता नहीं कब आएगा, उसकी अभी कोई मियाद निश्चित नहीं की गई है। जिस समय इस बिल पर बहस हो रही थी उस समय हमें बतलाया गया था कि दूसरे अधिवेशन में यह विधेयक आने वाला है लेकिन मालूम ऐसा पड़ता है कि शायद उसके आते-आते हमारा समय भी बीत जाएगा और मौजूदा पार्लियामेंट का काल भी समाप्त हो जाएगा और यह विधेयक नहीं आएगा। नागरिक क्षेत्र की समितियों को जो थोड़े से अधिकार दिए गए हैं, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूं क्योंकि उनसे वहां की जनता को कुछ अधिकार मिले हैं। दो-तीन बातें और मैं खास तौर पर कहूंगा। पाटिल कमेटी का किस्सा कई वर्षों से चल रहा है। उसकी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार १७ छावनियों में से कुछ अलग काट कर दूसरे इलाकों में मिला दी जाएंगी। अभी इसमें शक क्या है कि उन पर डेमाक्लीज की तलवार लटक रही है, क्योंकि कुछ पता नहीं लगता है कि उस इलाके में रहने वाले कहां रहेंगे। अतएव उस का निर्णय तो जल्दी से जल्दी किया जाए।

2 P.M.

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि छावनियों के अन्दर लोग नए नए भवनों का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं और वह अपनी नागरिक आबादी का क्षेत्र बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। छावनियों के अन्दर नागरिक आबादियों के बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजों के जमाने में बड़े बड़े प्रतिबन्ध थे, लेकिन अब ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे बहुत से पहाड़ी कैन्टोनमैंट्स हैं जहां यदि यह सुविधा दी जाए तो उन्हें मसूरी और शिमला की तरह हिल स्टेशन्स की तरह पर खोला जा सकता है।

दूसरी चीज जिसकी तरफ श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री ने भी रक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान खींचा है, वह यह है कि डिफेंस कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठक दिसम्बर में बुलाई गई थी, और घोषणा की गई थी कि छावनियों के जो भूमि-सम्बन्धी रूल्स हैं उनमें परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है। आज तीन मास बीत गए, छावनियों की जनता प्रतीक्षा करते-करते थक गई, पर आज तक यह बताया नहीं गया कि उन परिवर्तनों को कब लागू किया जाएगा और क्या निर्णय हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी उनके सिद्धांत स्थिर किए जाएं, ताकि वहां की जनता को भी स्वराज्य का असली फायदा प्राप्त हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, वर्तमान सैनिकों के बारे में तो यहां पर बहुत सी बातें कही गई। लेकिन मैं थोड़ा सा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। हमारा रक्षा मंत्रालय भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के सम्बन्ध में रिसेटलमेंट स्कीम्स पर आएगा, लेकिन आज पांच साल बीत जाने के बाद देता हूं कि उसका ध्यान उनकी ओर गया। यह बड़े सन्तोष की बात है, लेकिन आज जो जगह-जगह पर उनकी कालोनीज बसाई जा रही हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे बहुत से पहाड़ी कैन्टोनमेंट्स हैं, हैं। अफजलगढ़ के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है कि गवर्नमेंट का विचार है कि उस स्थान पर, जो कि उत्तर भारत की सब से बड़ी कालोनी होगी, १६,००० एकड़ जमीन को साफ कर के वहां पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के परिवारों को बसाया जाएगा, लेकिन आज पांच साल बीत जाने के बाद भी सिर्फ ५,००० एकड़ भूमि साफ की जा सकी है। उसमें कुल १,००० परिवार बसाए जाने का विचार है। पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया था कि वहां पर २६७ परिवार बसाए जाएंगे, लेकिन अबकी रिपोर्ट में वह संख्या २०७ ही रह गई है जबकि वहां पर अब तक वास्तव में कुल १६१ परिवार ही बसाए गए हैं। इसीलिए मैं

कहता हूं कि वहां बहुत शिथिल गति से काम हो रहा है। मंत्रालय का कर्तव्य है कि वह थोड़ी पूंजी इस कार्य में लाए, जिस से भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के परिवारों को जल्दी से जल्दी बसाया जा सके। इसमें देरी होने का एक कारण यह है कि वहां पर प्रान्तीय सरकारों और रक्षा-मंत्रालय दोनों का डुएल कंट्रोल है, आप के कोई आफिसर्स वहां पर नहीं हैं। जो भी आफिसर्स वहां रहते हैं वह प्रान्तीय सरकार के होते हैं, उन पर आपके आदर्शों के पालन करने की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती है। इसलिए मैं आप से अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर आपको इन कालोनीज को वास्तव में बढ़ाना है और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कुछ सहूलियतें देनी हैं तो आप जल्दी से जल्दी उनको अपने सीधे नियंत्रण में लीजिए। आप प्रान्तीय सरकारों से सहूलियतें ले सकते हैं, आप उन से भूमि ले सकते हैं, लेकिन जब तक उनका नियंत्रण आपके हाथ में नहीं होगा तब तक उनसे कोई विशेष लाभ होने वाला नहीं है, और बहुत से भूतपूर्व सैनिक इस सुविधा से वंचित रह जाएंगे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं ने पिछले वर्ष मंत्रालय का ध्यान एक विषय की ओर आकर्षित किया था। आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, कि मुझे आज भी उसकी याद दिलानी पड़ती है। इस विवरण-पत्र में आजाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों के बारे में बहुत सी सहूलियतें दी गई हैं और उनके जो डेकोरेशन्स हैं या मेडल्स हैं उनके लिए उनको जो मासिक भत्ता मिलने वाला था वह उनको मिलने लगा है। इसी तरह से प्रान्तीय सरकारों से जमीन आदि जो मिलने वाली है उनमें कोई तमीज नहीं की जाएगी। इसके लिए मैं मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूं, लेकिन जैसी कि हिन्दी में कहावत है: "ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा", यह उसी प्रकार से है। मैं ने आजाद हिंद फौज के सैनिकों के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न किया था उसके उत्तर में माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि कुल मिला कर २२,२६६ आदमियों ने उस फौज में भाग लिया था और अभी तक केवल ९,१५२ सैनिकों और अफसरों को फौज में रक्खा जा सका है। जब कि राज्य सभा में दिसम्बर सन् १९५२ में एक गैर-सरकारी प्रस्ताव के सिलसिले में बहस हो रही थी तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने बड़े आवेश और जोश में यह कहा था कि "हम उन्हें सेना में तो नहीं ले सकते, लेकिन उनको जितनी भी सहूलियतें हो सकती हैं उतनी दी जाएंगी।" मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूं जो मानते हैं कि आज आजाद हिन्द फौज को सेना में लेने का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता, क्योंकि इतने वर्षों के अन्दर उनकी डिसिप्लिन और उनकी ट्रेनिंग सब चली गई है, लेकिन क्या हम उनके लिए दो बातें भी नहीं कर सकते? एक चीज तो यह है कि जब कि रक्षा मंत्रालय का बजट दो अरब रुपए से अधिक का है तो जितना उन आजाद हिन्द फौज के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का जब्त किया हुआ रुपया पड़ा हुआ है जो कि एक करोड़ रुपए से अधिक का नहीं है। इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के पश्चात् भी वे उसे नहीं प्राप्त कर सके हैं। इतने बड़े बजट के अन्दर न तो कोई कमी का सवाल आता है और न कोई 'प्रेस्टीज' का ही सवाल आता है। सरकार उनकी देशभक्ति को मान्यता दे रही है तब फिर इसमें क्यों देर की जाती है? मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की कोशिश की जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कम से कम उन्हें सिविल महकमों में नौकरी दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया जाए। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि आजाद हिंद फौज के मेजर जनरल भोंसले ने कस्तूरबा निकेतन में पिछले दिनों आजाद हिन्द फौज के व्यक्तियों द्वारा जो ट्रेनिंग दिलाई थी उसे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय देख चुके हैं, बहुत से और भी मंत्री जी भी वहां पहुंच चुके हैं और सब ने उसकी तारीफ की है, लेकिन अभी तक यह निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है कि उसको कैसे चलाया जाए, रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा उसको लागू किया जाए या शिक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा। मैं इस झगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहता, कोई भी उसको चलाए, लेकिन यह बड़ा जबरदस्त तरीका है। इस देश के अन्दर एन० सी० सी० आदि बहुत सी बातें चल रही हैं, मैं उनके विरुद्ध नहीं हूं, लेकिन आजाद हिन्द फौज के आदमियों द्वारा बच्चों और विद्यार्थियों में जो डिसिप्लिन और अनुशासन लाने

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

का प्रयोग जेनरल भौंसले ने किया है, उसको नजरन्दाज न किया जाए। इसके द्वारा यह होगा कि जहां छात्रों के अन्दर अनुशासन की भावना जागृत होगी, वहां आजाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों को भी इस देश के अन्दर कुछ रोजगार आप दे सकेंगे। उनके अन्दर एक सेवा की भावना है, उनके अन्दर मिशनरी जील है, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए ही इतनी आफतें मोल ली थीं। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि उनके हित में मंत्रालय इस बारे में विचार करने की कृपा करें।

अन्त में मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है। आज से पच्चीस वर्ष पहले पेशावर में जिन गढ़वाली सैनिकों ने सबसे पहिले गोली चलाने से इनकार किया था और जिनकी प्रशंसा गांधी जी ने की थी और नेहरू जी ने भी जिनको अपनी आत्म-कथा में स्थान दिया था, जिनके बारे में गढ़वाल-दिवस मनाया गया था, उनके बारे में पेंशनें तो दी जा चुकी हैं, लेकिन एक जगह गाड़ी रुकी हुई है, उनका जो जब्त किया हुआ हिसाब था वह उनको नहीं मिला है। इस बारे में मैं काफी लिखा-पढ़ी मंत्रालय से कर चुका हूं यहां पर मैं रक्षा संगठन मंत्री महोदय का एक ही वाक्य रखना चाहता हूं :--

"These demands are against the rules and they would create a precedent."

यह जो प्रिसिडेंट की बात है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। मैं आप से विनम्र शब्दों में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों ने सारे देश के इतिहास में पहला प्रिसिडेंट कायम किया था सत्य और अहिंसा का, जब कि उन्होंने दूसरों पर, खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के सैनिकों पर, गोली चलाने से इनकार किया था। मैं यहां पर आजाद हिंद फौज की तुलना नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन इस बात को आप स्वीकार करेंगे कि आजाद हिन्द फौज ने हिंसा के द्वारा विदेशी शासन का मुकाबला किया था, लेकिन पेशावर में इन सैनिकों ने अहिंसा के द्वारा मुकाबला किया जब कि वह लोग तोप के सामने खड़े कर के उड़ाए जा सकते थे, और आप कहते हैं कि उन्हें कुछ दे देने से एक नया उदाहरण हो जाएगा?

मैं मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर अपने नियमों में संशोधन कर के भी यह छोटी सी रकम हम उनको देते हैं तो हम उनके प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट करते हैं और अपने कर्तव्य का ही पालन करते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में जो मांगें रक्खी गई हैं उनका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (जिला सीतापुर व जिला खेरी--पश्चिम): जनाब चेअरमैन साहब, पेश्तर **इसके कि मैं कुछ भी इस बारे में कहूं, मैं** डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को मुबारकबाद करती हूं और साथ ही श्री त्यागी को भी मुबारकबाद करती हूं। मुझे यह खुशी होती है जब मैं मि० त्यागी को देखती हूं कि आप उन को किसी भी महकमे में रख दें, वह हर महकमे में किफायत दिखाने लगते हैं, और मुझे यकीन है कि इस समय मैं जो सुझाव रक्खूंगी, और जो मैं अपनी मांगें रक्खूंगी, हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब और श्री त्यागी मुझ से सहमत होंगे और वह उन बातों को पूरा करेंगे।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मैंने यहां पर बहुत सी बातें सुनीं, यहां पर फौजों का जिक्र हुआ, पश्चिमी फौजों का जिक्र हुआ, लेकिन मैं तो यह समझती हूं कि सब से पहले जब हम देश में कोई काम शुरू करते हैं तो अपने घर को देखें, अपने घर को सम्भाल लें उसके बाद आगे बढ़ें। इस वक्त अंगरेज हमारे मुल्क से हट गए हैं, जब अंगरेज यहां थे उस वक्त तक उन्होंने हमारी आर्मी और फौज को एक बिल्कुल मर्सिनेरी फौज बना रक्खा था। अब जब हम आजाद हैं, हम एक नया नक्शा देश में कायम करने जा रहे हैं। इस नए नक्शे में हमें कौन कौन सी चीजें रखनी हैं इस पर गौर करते वक्त

हमें इस बात पर भी गौर करना चाहिए कि इस नक्शे में आर्मी का क्या हिस्सा हो, फौज कौन से हिस्से में दिखाई जाए। मैं ने जितने व्याख्यान यहां पर सुने, मुझे तो बहुत अच्छे लगे और जो व्याख्यान पटनायक साहब ने दिया मैं उसके लिए उन्हें मुबारकबाद देती हूं। भाई पटनायक ने जो बातें इस बार कहीं वे वह हर साल कहते हैं। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि इन सब पर नेशनल डिफेंस के वास्ते हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब गौर करेंगे और जो सुझाव उन्होंने दिए हैं उन पर पूरी तरह से गौर कर के उनको मंजूर करेंगे।

अब दो चार बातें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां आए और उन्होंने खुशखबरी दी कि वे काउंसल्स बनाने जा रहे हैं और हर काउंसल्स का जो हेड होगा वह एक चीफ होगा। मुझे यह सुन कर बहुत खुशी हुई लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यह काउंसल्स जो आज बन रही हैं शुरू से ही बन जानी चाहिएं थीं क्योंकि ऐसा करने से काम साफ तौर से और ठीक तरह से चलने लगता है। इससे भी ज्यादा खुशी जो हुई वह यह सुन कर हुई कि हर कमांड जो है, जो कि फौजियों को दिया जाता है वह हिन्दी में दिया जाएगा। मैंने खुद आर्मी में कमांड हिन्दी में सुने हैं और मुझे यह देख कर बहुत खुशी हुई। इन कमांड्स को हिन्दी में उनको सिखाने के साथ साथ अगर उनको हिन्दी भी सिखाई जाए तो यह कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं होगी।

जब हम यह सब कुछ देखते हैं कि हिन्दी में हम कमांड कर रहे हैं और काउंसल्स बनाने जा रहे हैं तो फिर हम को और नीचे का नक्शा भी देखना है। कैन्टोनमेंट्स की जो हालत है उसको आप सम्हाल रहे हैं लेकिन मैं कहती हूं कि वह इस समय सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। जैसे अभी मेरे किसी भाई ने कहा कि वहां जो फैमिली क्वारटर्स आर्मड फोर्सिस के लिए हैं वे बहुत ही कम हैं और इस कमी को पूरा करने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मकानों की कमी के साथ ही साथ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि आर्म्ड फोर्सिस के जो बच्चे होते हैं उनकी पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम बहुत खराब है। जो भी स्कूल वहां होते हैं ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वे हैं ही नहीं। इसके साथ ही साथ वहां मैडिकल एड की भी कमी है जिसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। कैंटोनमेंट्स की हालत को देखकर एक बहुत अजीब चीज नजर आती है और वह यह है कि कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड के साथ ही साथ वहां पर एक एड हाक कमिटी भी होती है। मैं ने खुद कैन्टोनमैन्ट्स में जाकर चुनाव होते देखे हैं और मुझे यह देखकर बहुत दुख हुआ कि इन चुनावों में भी वही गन्दी बातें होती हैं जो कि दूसरे चुनावों में होती हैं। यहां पर भी कम्युनल स्लोगंस या जात पात का सहारा लिया जाता है जो कि दूसरे चुनावों में लिया जाता है और यहां पर भी वैसी ही गन्दी बातें देखने में आती हैं जो कि दूसरे चुनावों में होती हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि यह गंदगी जो है और यह कम्युनल और जात पात की जो बात है यहां पर नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो नक्शा हम खींचने जा रहे हैं उसमें हमें यह भी देखना है कि क्या उसमें हमें कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड और एड हाक कमिटी इन दोनों को रखना चाहिए या इन में से एक को। मेरी राय तो यह है कि जब तक आप कैंटोनमेंट की हुकूमत कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के हाथ में नहीं दे देंगे तब तक गंदगी दूर नहीं हो सकती। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जो भी कोई पेचीदा बात होती है तो वह कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के हाथ में नहीं रहती, आप अपने हाथ में रख लेते हैं। यह भी ठीक नहीं है। कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड्स को ही हुकूमत करनी चाहिए। जब हम यह नक्शा खींचते हैं तो हमें यह भी देखना होता है कि हम अपनी आर्मी को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के साथ साथ इनको अपने देश की बातें बतलाएं, अपने देश का इतिहास बताएं और अपने देश के ज्योग्राफी का अध्ययन कराएं। यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि हमारी आर्मी देश का कलचर जाने। इन सब बातों की शिक्षा देने का उचित प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

जो यूनिफार्म्स आर्मी को दी जाती है मुझे एक दो लफ्ज उसके बारे में भी कहने हैं। जहां हम उनको हिन्दी सिखाने जा रहे हैं, उनको देश की बातें बताने जा रहे हैं, उनको अपने देश

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

के इतिहास से वाकफियत कराने जा रहे हैं और जो हमारी कलचर है उसकी शिक्षा देने जा रहे हैं तो उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि जो पोशाक वे पहनें वह खादी की होनी चाहिए और किसी दूसरे कपड़े की नहीं।

अब मुझे आर्मी का जो काम है उसके बारे में थोड़ा सा अर्ज करना है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं और जैसा कि हमारे कई भाइयों ने कहा, हमारी आर्मी इस वक्त देश की रक्षा कर रही है और चारों तरफ जो हमारे बोर्डर्स हैं वहां पर हमारी आर्मी काम कर रही है लेकिन इसके अलावा मेरी एक तजवीज है, मैं नहीं कहती कि यह सही है या गलत, लेकिन मेरी राय है कि हमारी आर्मी को चाहिए कि वह रिहैबिलिटेशन जैसे कामों में हमारी मदद करे। हम कई कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम कर रहे हैं, जितनी इमारतें हम बना रहे हैं और जो फैक्ट्रियां हम खोल रहे हैं उनमें भी हमें अपनी आर्मी का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। हम कई कैनाल्स खोद रहे हैं, कई डैम्स बना रहे हैं इन सब में भी हमें अपने सिपाहियों को लगाना चाहिए। मेरा खयाल तो यह है कि जो भी श्रमदान हम करते हैं उस श्रमदान में हमारे सिपाहियों को भी हिस्सा लेना चाहिए। आज कैन्टोनमेंट्स में हमारी जो फौजें हैं वह बिल्कुल बन्द हैं या उनको क्वायद करने से समय नहीं है। मैं कहती हूं कि हमारी नैशनल आर्मी के लिए यह क्वायद ज्यादा जरूरी है कि वह ऐसी क्वायद श्रमदान के जो काम हैं उनमें हिस्सा लिया करें।

मैंने सुना है कि आर्मी में रैजिमैंट्स होती हैं और उनकी यूनिट्स होती हैं और उन यूनिट्स में आपके बुवायज बैटैलियंज होती हैं। उन बैटैलियंज में सिपाहियों के बच्चे लिए जाते हैं और उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाती और जब वे बच्चे बड़े होते हैं तो सिपाही हो जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जैसे आपके रिक्रूटमैंट डायरेक्टोरेट हैं वह यह देखें कि यह बच्चे सिर्फ सिपाही ही न बनें बल्कि अफसर भी बनें। इन को मौका मिलना चाहिए कि वे इम्तिहान में बैठें और दूसरों के साथ कम्पीट करें। इसके साथ ही साथ अगर वे फौज में भरती न होना चाहें तो उनको इख्तियार होना चाहिए कि जिधर वे जाना चाहें जाएं।

यहां पर लैंड हायरिंग एंड डिसपोजल सर्विस का भी जिक्र आया है। इसके बारे में आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि आपने एक एड हाक कमिटी बनाई जिससे आपको फायदा भी हुआ है और अब आप स्टैंडिंग कमिटी बनाने जा रहे हैं और उस स्टैंडिंग कमिटी में आपने डिफेंस के, लैंड हायरिंग के और फाइनेंस के अलग अलग रिप्रिजेंटेटिव रखे हैं। लेकिन मेरी राय यह है कि जब तक आप इस कमिटी में स्पेशलिस्ट्स नहीं रखेंगे यह काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं होगा और आपको शिकायतें बराबर आती रहेंगी क्योंकि यह काम स्पेशलिस्ट्स से ही ठीक होता है।

कैंपिंग ग्राउंड्स के बारे में सवाल हुआ था और आपने कहा था कि आप बेच रहे हैं, इस वास्ते मुझे इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है। स्टोर्स के बारे में भी मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि आगे से इतने ज्यादा स्टोर्स नहीं होने चाहिएं कि जो इस्तेमाल भी न हो सकें।

एक बात मुझे आपके महकमों में जो क्लार्क्स हैं और जिनकी हालत कोई बहुत अच्छी नहीं है उनके बारे में कहनी है। वे आप तक पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं और अगर आप से वे मिलना चाहते हैं और आपको मैमोरेंडम भेजते हैं तो साल साल भर उनके मैमोरेंडम आपके यहां पड़े रहते हैं और आप उनका कोई जवाब भी नहीं देते हैं। मेरा तो अपनी कांग्रेस की सरकार से कामों में हमारी मदद करें। हम कई कंस्ट्र- हैं और वही कामयाब होता है और वही पबलिक इंटरेस्ट के वास्ते भी बेहतर होता है कि जहां छोटे से छोटे सिपाही और गरीब से गरीब क्लर्क की सुनवाई हो। मुगल पीरियड में यह होता था। आप आज भी आगरे के किले में देख सकते हैं कि एक दरबारे आम है और एक दरबारे खास है। दरबारे आम में गरीब से गरीब आदमी आता था और अपना दुःख कहता था। हमारी

कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की सोसाइटी बना रही है। मैं समझती हूं कि उसके यहां हर एक की सुनवाई होगी और आप यह देखेंगे कि उनके मैमोरैंडम आप तक क्यों नहीं पहुंचते हैं और कहां अटक जाते हैं। आपको यह देखना चाहिए और उन गरीबों को बुला कर उनकी बात सुननी चाहिए।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगी कि आपके यहां टैम्पोरेरी पोस्टें बहुत ज्यादा होती हैं। इनको भी आपको अलग करना चाहिए।

इतना सब कहने के बाद अन्त में मैं आपसे यह कहती हूं, जैसा कि अभी मेरे भाई ने कहा है, कि आजाद फौज के बारे में भी कुछ किया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझती हूं कि उन बेचारों को बड़ी तकलीफें हैं। मैं जानती हूं कि उन्होंने कितनी बहादुरी से अपने वतन के वास्ते लड़ाई लड़ी थी। मैं चाहती हूं कि उनके एरियर्स आफ पे देने के सवाल पर आप विचार करें। मैं यह इसलिए चाहती हूं कि उनका पैसा आपके खजाने में है। जो भूखी बेवाएं हैं उनका भी आपको बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए। यह कहना कि हम नहीं कर सकते यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

सबसे आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आपके यहां कैंटोनमेंट्स में जितनी सरविसेज हैं वह सब औरतों के लिए खुली हों। आप हम से यह कहेंगे कि स्त्रियां यह काम नहीं कर सकतीं, वे तो साफ्ट काम करती हैं, सख्त काम वे नहीं कर सकती हैं। मैं अभी चीन से होकर आई हूं और वहां पर मैं ने देखा कि हम से छोटे छोटे हाथ पैर वाली औरतें बराबर स्टील और लोहे से काम कर रही हैं। इसी तरह से मैं आपसे यह कहूंगी कि बन्दूक चलाना कोई मुश्किल चीज नहीं है। निशाना लेना भी मुश्किल चीज नहीं है। मैं फिर आपसे कहूंगी कि आपके कैंटोनमैंट्स में जितनी सरविसेज हैं, एग्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर्स की, चाहे वे एम० ई० ओज की जगहें हों, या असिस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर, या डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर या डाइरेक्टर की जगहें हों, सब औरतों के लिए खुली होनी चाहिए। जबतक आप यह नहीं करेंगे, जबतक आप गरीबों की सुनवाई नहीं करेंगे और जबतक आप स्त्रियों की सुनवाई नहीं करेंगे, आप बढ़ भी नहीं सकते हैं।

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे (गुना): अभी तक सभा में जो भाषण हुए और खासकर जो मेरे माननीय मित्र अलगू राय शास्त्री का भाषण हुआ उसको सुनने के पश्चात् मेरे हृदय में अनेक भावनाओं का निर्माण हुआ है। श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री जी ने बताया कि हमारे डा० काटजू और त्यागी जी जिस प्रकार से सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं उसे पृथ्वी के तमाम राष्ट्रों को उनके चरणों में बैठ कर सीखना चाहिए और दुनिया के राष्ट्रों का संरक्षण उसी प्रकार से करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार का एक अवास्तविक वायुमंडल निर्माण किया जा रहा है। यह बताया जाता है कि हमारी फौजें शान्ति का काम इंडोनेशिया में कर रही हैं और उन्होंने शान्ति का काम कोरिया में किया है। और बड़े बड़े महात्माओं ने जो शांति का मार्ग बताया है उसका प्रसार करने में हमारी सेनाएं कार्य कर रही हैं। इस प्रकार की बातें हमारे यहां सुरक्षा के प्रबंध के सबंध में चल रही हैं, और बात भी ठीक है। हमारे सदस्यों को सुरक्षा के विषय में कोई भी ज्ञान नहीं है। और उसी के लिए यहां प्रबन्ध किया गया था कि एक अनौपचारिक समिति बनाई जाए। उसको एक दफा बुलाया गया और दस पांच मिनट बात चीत हुई, अच्छी चाय दी गई, और उसके बाद से कोई बात इस कमेटी के सामने नहीं आई। और इसलिए हमारे सदस्यों को पता नहीं कि सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध किस प्रकार चल रहा है।

हमारे अर्थमंत्री जब अर्थसंकल्प सभा के सामने प्रस्तुत करने के लिए आए तो उन्होंने एपालाजी (क्षमायाचना) के साथ कहा कि इस साल दो चार करोड़ का खर्चा बढ़ा है। पिछले साल दो चार करोड़ कम किया था। लेकिन इस साल इसलिए बढ़ा है कि कुछ स्टोर्स आ रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया था कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति भी आज ऐसी है कि हम सुरक्षा का खर्चा कम नहीं कर सकते। मेरा कहना है कि आज जैसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति है उसमें हम जितना खर्चा सुरक्षा पर कर रहे हैं उसे कई गुना बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं यू० के० और दूसरे देशों के अर्थसंकल्प देखता हूं तो मैं पाता हूं कि हमारे सारे बजट से

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

उनका खर्चा केवल आर्मी पर छः छः गुना है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि हम अपने जैसे दरिद्र देश में सुरक्षा पर दस बीस गुना खर्चा नहीं बढ़ा सकते। लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा हमारे मित्र कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दी और खादी करने से इस देश की समुचित सुरक्षा हो जाएगी, वह आजकल की परिस्थितियों में नहीं हो सकता। केवल इंडोनेशिया में हमारी फौजें भेजने से हमारी सुरक्षा का काम होने वाला नहीं है। भारत के अनेक पड़ोसी इस प्रकार के हैं कि उनकी मित्रता की हम चाहे जितनी प्रशंसा करें लेकिन उनकी तरफ से हम असावधान नहीं रह सकते। आज भी पूर्वी बंगाल से बड़ी संख्या में शरणार्थी आ रहे हैं। हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि हमारी सुरक्षा पहले से बहुत बढ़ गई है। मैं कहता हूं कि आधा काश्मीर अभी भी दुश्मन के हाथ में है। स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् हमने अपने मुल्क का कुछ भाग खोया है।

आज दुनिया में कहीं सीटो बन रहा है तो कहीं नाटो बन रहा है। दुनिया के बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र अनेक प्रकार के शस्त्रास्त्र बना रहे हैं। हर देश की सुरक्षा का खर्च आज बढ़ रहा है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं कहते हैं कि आज अणु गोलक युद्ध शस्त्र (एटम बम) जो निर्माण हो रहा है उसके कारण विश्व भर में एक नई परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। कांग्रेस के बहुत थोड़े से सदस्य, जिनके विचारों के लिए मेरे हृदय में आदर है, उनमें से भी कुछ जैसे डा० सत्य नारायण सिंह यह कहने लगे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में मालीक्यूलर वार होने वाली नहीं है, एटम वार होने वाली नहीं है। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं देख रहा हूं कि आज लखनऊ में रेडियो एक्टिव रेंज के बारे में वहां के डाक्टर शिकायत कर रहे हैं। और मेरा विचार है कि यदि एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम का कहीं उपयोग होने वाला है तो वह एशिया और हिन्दुस्तान में। इस लिए इसके लिए सात आठ लाख रुपया रखने से यहां का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सकता। सच बात तो यह है कि हमारे देश की नीति सुरक्षा के बारे में बिल्कुल गलत है। परराष्ट्र नीति और हमारी आन्तरिक नीतियों में बुनियादी गलती है।

हम समझते हैं कि विश्व में शान्ति कायम रखना हमारा ध्येय है। मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन उसके लिए केवल पंचशील को मान लेना ही यथेष्ट नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि पंचशील के तत्व यथेष्ट नहीं हैं। उनसे शांति नहीं कायम रह सकती। शान्ति का निर्माण करने के लिए एक छठवां तत्व और स्वीकार करना होगा। अपने राष्ट्र को इतना शक्तिशाली बनाना कि वह युद्ध का सामना कर सके। ऐसा करने से ही विश्व में शान्ति का निर्माण हो सकता है। इस प्रकार की शक्ति सम्पादन करने की चेष्टा हमने की नहीं। और मैं तो कहूंगा कि आज विश्व में शान्ति का निर्माण करने के लिए और कोई दूसरी महत्व की चीज नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि आज एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम के डर के कारण ही युद्ध नहीं हो रहा है। यह ठीक है कि हम दूसरों को कहें कि तुम युद्ध मत करो। यह शान्ति पैदा करने के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। लेकिन हमको स्वयं तो शक्तिशाली होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह समझना कि हम केवल व्याख्यान देते रहेंगे और लोगों को उपदेश देते रहेंगे और इससे काम चल जाएगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आज जिस प्रकार की नीति युद्ध के बारे में और सैनिकों के बारे में चल रही है उससे मैं समझता हूं कि देश की सुरक्षा हो नहीं सकती।

परसों प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हमने कमांडर इन चीफ का पद हटा दिया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह पद क्यों हटाया। इंग्लैंड में पहले बादशाह था और अब रानी है फिर भी वहां पर कमांडर इन चीफ का पद रखा गया है। अगर वहां पर ऐसा हो सकता है, तो यहां पर हमारे राष्ट्रपति के सुप्रीम कमांडर होने के कारण यह पद क्यों हटाया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। शायद यह मध्य युगीन सरंजामी तरह का वातावरण है और आज नए पंचशील के प्रजातंत्रवादी वायुमंडल में कोई शक्ति रह नहीं सकती है। इतनी कमेटियां बन गई और उनके ऊपर चार मिनिस्टर। मेरी समझ में यह मिनिस्टरों की संख्या बहुत काफी है। उनमें कोआ-

डिनेशन करने के लिए उनमें कमेटियां बनेंगी, इस प्रकार की बात हमारे यहां चल रही हैं। मेरा आप से सुझाव हैं कि आप इस देश की सुरक्षा के लिए आप एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाइए जैसी कि आपने पंच वर्षीय योजना बनाई हैं जिसके लिए आप हजारों करोड़ रुपयों का प्रबन्ध करने वाले हैं। आप बेकारी के लिए कहते हैं कि हम दस करोड़ रुपये लगाएंगे, पांच करोड़ रुपए लगाएंगे, मैं कहता हूं आपकी इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन और अनएम्पलायमेंट की प्राब्लेम, आपकी सुरक्षा की प्राब्लेम के हल हुए बिना असफल हो सकती हैं। इसलिए आपको सोचना पड़ेगा कि साल के अन्दर, दो साल के अन्दर, या पांच साल के अन्दर, कभी भी हो, लेकिन यह कहना कि एटमिक वारफेयर में हमको कुछ नहीं करना चाहिए, केवल व्याख्यान देते रहना चाहिये, यह ठीक नहीं हैं। मैं तो कहता हूं कि निश्चित योजना के अन्दर, निश्चित कालावधि के अन्दर, इस देश की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध अवश्य होना चाहिए अगर वह अभी नहीं होता हैं तो कम-से-कम इस दिशा में प्रारम्भ तो होना चाहिए, और इसके लिए पहली आवश्यक चीज यह हैं कि वार मैटीरियल के बारे में देश सेल्फ सफिशिएंट हो, युद्ध सामग्री के बारे में देश सम्पूर्ण हो। इस दृष्टि से हमको प्रारम्भ करना चाहिए। अगर देश में एक एरोप्लेन बन गया, एक अच्छी बन्दूक बन गई, तो उसको ले कर ही देश का काम चलने वाला नहीं हैं, और इस दृष्टि से जैसा मेरे मित्र ने बताया, आपको दूसरी सुरक्षा की भी लाइन देश में बनानी पड़ेगी। और इस सेकेंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस को तैयार करने के बाद आपको देश में सब लोगों को सैनिक शिक्षा देनी पड़ेगी। नैशनल वालेन्टियर फोर आपने बनाया हैं, ठीक बात हैं, लेकिन यदि वह इतनी छोटी चीज हैं, यदि वह इतनी छोटे परिणाम पर चलने वाली चीज हैं और यदि वह अहिंसा के लिए, आत्मिक बल के लिए, सेवा के लिए ही हैं, अगर इसी के लिए इस चीज को चलाना हैं, तो मैं तो कहता हूं कि इसको आप समाप्त कर दीजिए। इसके बजाय दूसरी एक्सरसाइज हो सकती हैं। अगर उनके हाथ से खेती का ही काम कराना हैं, बिजिनेस की दृष्टि से ही काम कराना हैं, अगर उन से छोटे पैसे वाले काम ही कराना हैं तो इस पर मेरा विश्वास नहीं हैं। आपको युद्ध के लिए लोगों को तैयार करना हैं तो आपको यह करना होगा कि सेकेन्ड लाइन आफ डिफेन्स के लिए आपको युद्ध का एक वायुमंडल तैयार करना होगा। आपकी युद्ध की सामग्री की कमी को देखते हुए, मैं जानता हूं कि आपकी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज आज चल नहीं रही हैं, लेकिन आपको छोटे अस्त्रों के साथ, मौजूदा सामग्री से ही, देश में एक युद्ध का वायुमंडल निर्मित करना होगा। सुरक्षा के लिए उनके हृदय में कुछ आकांक्षा पैदा करने के लिए करोड़ों लोगों को आपको मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग देनी होगी, चाहे वह एक महीने के ही लिए या दो ही महीने के लिए हो। नैशनल वालेंटियर कोर के लिए तो यह बताया भी गया हैं कि एक एक महीने के बाद उनकी ट्रेनिंग समाप्त होगी। किन्तु इस प्रकार से देश के १८ से ले कर ४० वर्ष तक के सभी लोगों को आप क्यों यह ट्रेनिंग नहीं देते, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं। हर एक आदमी को इस प्रकार से शिक्षित कर के आप को सेकेंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस बनाना पड़ेगा।

इसके बाद मैं दो एक बातें और कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। डिफेंस के इतने बड़े स्वरूप के परिवर्तन की जब हमें चेष्टा करनी हैं तो जो आपकी मूलभूत मनोवृत्ति हैं उसको बदलना होगा। देश की इस आवश्यकता के ऊपर अगर आपकी दृष्टि नहीं गई तो आपका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता हैं। आप बेकारी के प्रश्न को बार बार ले कर प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर की बात करते हैं। लेकिन अगर आप देश की और स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते तो आपके सारे उद्देश्य समाप्त होने वाले हैं। इसको आपको समझ लेना होगा। इस समय मुझे एक छोटी सी कहानी याद आती हैं। एक नाव में बैठ कर कुछ आदमी नदी पार करने के लिए जा रहे थे। उन आदमियों में एक प्रोफेसर साहब भी बैठे हुए थे। प्रोफेसर ने मल्लाह से पूछा कि तुम अर्थ शास्त्र जानते हो? उसने कहा यह क्या चीज हैं? मुझे तो इसका पता नहीं। प्रोफेसर ने कहा कि तेरा एक चतुर्थांश जीवन समाप्त हो गया। फिर उस प्रोफेसर ने पूछा कि तुम तत्व ज्ञान

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

जानते हो, उसने जवाब दिया, मैं नहीं जानता हूं, तो प्रोफेसर ने कहा कि तुम्हारा आधा जीवन समाप्त हो गया। इसके बाद उसने पूछा कि तुमने मार्क्सिज्म पढ़ा है? उसने जवाब दिया मैं तो यह भी नहीं जानता। इस पर प्रोफेसर ने कहा कि तुम्हारा तीन चौथाई जीवन समाप्त हो गया। इतने में नाव में छेद हो गया और नाव में पानी भरने लगा। तो मल्लाह ने प्रोफेसर से पूछा कि तुम तैरना जानते हो? इस पर प्रोफेसर ने कहा कि नहीं, मैं तैरना नहीं जानता। मल्लाह ने कहा कि तुम्हारा सम्पूर्ण जीवन समाप्त हो गया। इसी प्रकार से आपकी सारी योजनाएं समाप्त हो सकती हैं अगर आप सुरक्षा की योजना नहीं बनाते। इस दृष्टि से मैं कहूंगा कि आप अर्थ शास्त्र विषयक विचारों को छोड़िए, आप सब विचारों को छोड़ कर सुरक्षा की योजना बनाइए।

इसके साथ ही साथ जो आप का शासन चल रहा है उस शासन में भी बड़ी शिकायतें आ रही हैं। मैं स्वयं मंत्री जी के पास दस, पांच दफा गया कि ४० गांवों के हजारों लोगों की जमीनें बबीना फायरिंग रेन्ज के लिए ली गईं, लेकिन उनको कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जा सका। जब तक कांग्रेस की सरकार का राज्य नहीं था, जब तक राजा का राज्य था, तब तक तो लोगों को मुआवजा मिल जाता था। उसके बाद पिछले सात सालों में उनको एक पाई भी नहीं मिली। त्यागी साहब बड़े बुद्धिमान हैं, उन्होंने उनको बड़ा हौंसला दिया कि सब को मुआवजा मिल जाएगा। लेकिन वहां से आने के बाद यही नहीं कि कुछ मिलता नहीं, बल्कि कहा जाता है कि तुम कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं देते हो तो अब जाओ हिंदू सभा वालों के पास। तुमको एक पैसा नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री त्यागी: यह ठीक नहीं है, मैं उधर कभी नही गया।

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे: प्रान्तीय मिनिस्टर। आपने नहीं, मैं प्रान्त की बात कह रहा हूं। मैं आपके पास और आप की सरकार के पास यह शिकायतें ले कर आया हूं। मंत्री जी को मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बबीना फायरिंग रेंज के लिए गवर्नमेंट को जो मुआवजा देना है वह नहीं दिया गया है। इसके साथ जो इर्रेगुलर मजदूर थे, उनको रेगुलर करने या रेगुलर क्लर्क्स को प्रमोशन देने के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी तरफ भी हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय के मंत्री ध्यान देंगे।

इतना ही कह मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

Shri Gopala Rao (Gudivada): We are discussing the most important part of the Budget in the sense that the major portion of our total budget is spent on this item, and the question of defence is the concern of all, belonging to all political parties.

The hon. Prime Minister, who intervened in the debate the other day, was saying that the pattern of the British days could not, and should not, be maintained. He further clarified that he would prefer to have second-rate weapons produced in the country itself rather than rely upon somebody else for first-rate weapons. We welcome this statement. For the last three years, we have been fighting, inside Parliament and outside, for the development of defence industries, in particular, and at least today the Government have theoretically accepted that national defence industries must be developed and dependence on British industries will be harmful.

Now, we have to examine whether the spirit of statement of the hon. Prime Minister was reflected, or translated into practice, in their proposals. After a critical examination of the Budget proposals, I feel that they are prepared in the same old pattern. Out of Rs. 245 crores gross expenditure, just more than Rs. 24 crores and 64 lakhs is allocated for capital outlay. It comes to 10 per cent of the total defence budget. Even then—apparently, this sum is a bit sizeable—if you probe deeper into the matter, you will find that this amount also is not properly utilised for actual construction purposes because in the

explanatory note it is stated that this amount will be spent to buy some naval vessels, and secondly, to pay for the acquisition of land on which works were constructed during war time. This indicates that this is not a matter for the present or future but it relates to the acquisition of land on which buildings were constructed during war time in 1944 or 1945. After expenditure on these two items, I do not know what is left for expenditure on the actual development of defence industries. That has to be seen. To our surprise, we find that the allotment for defence industries on the construction side which was Rs. 18 crores in 1954-55, is now reduced to Rs. 15 crores 64 lakhs. Apart from these, there are various items under various heads and sub-heads in respect of charges in England and expenditure in England. A large amount of money is being spent in England. I do not know whether this amount is year by year increasing or decreasing. It is for the Minister to see whether it is increasing or decreasing.

I proceed to the second point. We all accept that the basic strength of any nation's defence rests mainly upon the development of the independent defence industries and the Army being conscious of the cause for which it is fighting, having living links with the people. Those will be the prerequisites for the strong defence of any nation. Viewed in this light, unless we are all prepared to work for the development of the defence industries, our tall talk of an independent foreign policy will be baseless. Because an independent foreign policy and dependence on foreign industries are two contradictory things and these two cannot go together. At a certain stage one may have to follow the other. That is why, I say, it is high time for us to take concrete steps for the development of the national industry.

Coming to the next point, namely, the glaring disparity in the pay and allowances of officers and other ranks I must say that if you look at the budget you will find that a handful of officers are drawing proportionately high share whereas, on the other, lakhs of sepoys and ratings are drawing much less. This astounding disparity must be removed and it is high time for us to take necessary steps to revise the pay scales and pension scales, with a view to more equitable distribution. For example, in the Navy, few officers get about Rs. 1,11 lakhs while the entire body of ratings get something like Rs. 130 lakhs. In the same manner in the Air Force also. The last category of trained soldier gets a basic pay of Rs. 25 while the highest category officer gets a pay of Rs. 3,000. The ratio works out at 1 to 125. If you refer to the increments, the disparity is still greater. The Brigadier's increment will be Rs. 100 whereas an ordinary soldier gets eight annas or, in other words, Rs. 2|8- after five years. This comes to a ratio of 1 to 200. Regarding the civilians working in the Defence Services, it is the same. While the Director of the Ordnance Factory gets a salary of Rs. 2,250 the ordinary mason, water puller etc. etc. get only Rs. 30 with half a rupee increment. The officers are entitled to other facilities also, family quarters and passes. All the officers, cent per cent of them are entitled to have family accommodation whereas 14 per cent of the ranks only are entitled to family accommodation. In practice, even the 14 per cent of the ranks are not generally provided with quarters.

I thought this year the pay scales will be revised because the Congress has passed the Avadi resolution of a socialistic pattern of society. It is for them to reduce a disparity of this magnitude. Am I to understand that maintaining this disparity in the Congress pattern of socialism? If it is so, it is all right.

Coming to the other matter, the relation between the officers and the soldiers, this has been a controversial matter for the last three years. Whenever we raised the point that there is some dissatisfaction among the ranks due to several reasons, the hon. Minister made statements from time to time saying that in the barrack milk and honey were flowing and

[Shri Gopala Rao]

they are dancing and eating and so on and so forth. But, our experience is quite different. I particularly ask the hon. Minister what was the change that was made during the last 6 or 7 years to develop such friendly relations, the spirit of camaraderie and all that. What concrete steps have you taken? Did you give a new understanding and a new concept? I need not go into the old concept now. The principle on which it was built is quite different. The previous understanding was that the ignorance of the soldier and his backwardness and his blind loyalty were taken to be the necessary qualities. But it is not so for a national Army. Enlightenment, consciousness and intelligence are the qualities for building a national Army. On this basis, did you educate your officers and ranks for a new deal and new approach? I do not think that these things are done. How can we expect such a relationship? Is it simply imaginary? I met a number of ratings and other people who are working in the Navy, the Armed Forces and the Army and they gave quite a different picture. They say they are not satisfied with the accommodation in the barracks and they are not satisfied with the salaries and they are bossed over by the officers and there is corruption in the canteens and they have no right to organise themselves and no right to represent matters to Members of Parliament and so many other things. You simply say that the relationship between the officers and the ranks are perfect. There is no difference of opinion in this matter. But, we must be prepared to face the realities and see that it is developed in the proper way. That is not so. I met many sepoys and soldiers and asked them whether they send representation to their officers about their grievances. They said that if they dared to approach the superior officers and represent matters to them, insead of getting their grievances redressed they had to face, God knows, what? That means military prison or confinement to the lines, some sort of punishment or them. He has actually to undergo a number of processes. He must first go to the Naik, then the Adjutant, then the Company Commander, then the Administrative Officer and finally the real boss, the Commanding Officer or so. By the time he goes through these stages, on some pretext or other, he will be sent to military prison, he will be court-martialled.

The Commanding Officer conducts a darbar every month. This reminds me of our experience in jail. The Inspector-General or the Superintendent comes and we are all expected to express our difficulties. If any person dared to do so, you can easily imagine what happened. Most of our hon. Members had been in prison and they well know that serious punishment is given the next day. In the same manner, in the Darbar, the Commanding Officer comes with all his paraphernalia of officers and staff and all the soldiers will be sitting on the ground. He will ask, what is the matter. Nobody dared to get up and represent anything. They know perfectly well what will happen if anybody dared to get up and represent. He dare not speak. These are the conditions that are obtaining now and there is no use hiding facts. All of us want the fullest co-operation and good relations between officers and cadets or workers. Some concrete steps must be taken in that direction. In the same way, the workers in the ordnance factories are facing a number of problems. Recently in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, which is one of our defence industries, 8,000 workers were demanding the benefit of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations, but it was refused on the ground that they were not Government employees. We all know there is Government capital, the management is in the hands of the Government and the demands made are reasonable. They are represented by the Hindustan Aircraft Association, but the demands are turned down on the pretext that they are not Government servants. When they went to the Mysore Government, they said "We are helpless." When they went to the

Labour Ministry, they also said "We are helpless." When they went to the Defence Ministry, this is the reply that they got. Their demands are not fulfilled. It is time for us to see that the workers in the defence industries are given proper attention and all their reasonable demands conceded. They should be given proper dearness allowance, rent allowance, city allowance, etc., and the question of bonus also must be considered favourably and those who were discharged for trade union activities must be reinstated.

On the question of pensions, I want to say one or two things. Thousands of soldiers after having served in the colours and in the Reserve are pushed out and they are paid only Rs. 10 as pension and many of these reservists are suffering from all sorts of difficulties; they are without employment; they are not able to maintain themselves on this Rs. 10. I do say that alternative jobs must be found for them.

In Demand No. 15, non-effective, Rs. 16,33,95,000 are allocated for pension and out of this amount, Rs. 5 crores and odd are spent in England for pensions and gratuities of retired officers of the former British occupation army of India. This we are not prepared to accept. Why should the Government go out of the way to oblige the former oppressor at the cost of our people? British imperialists can look after their people. As far as this problem is concerned, the approach of our Government is not right although there may be commitments and agreements with the British imperialists. They are paying Rs. 5,22,00,000 to them at the cost of our people. When the problems of our people are concerned, they have made a historic record of broken promises. They never care for the people's interests and they break the promises given to the people, but as far as the imperialist interests are concerned, they do not want to break the promise. Did you ever recognise the right of the British to rule over India? We never accepted that proposition and what is the purpose of paying the occupation army who served before 1947? It is high time that this is stopped.

Shri Satish Chandra: I rise at this stage to reply to some of the points raised by hon. Members during the debate. Members from both sides of the House have spoken and touched a variety of subjects. There is difference of opinion on many points, but there is also an identity of outlook on several other important points. Some Members want the entire pattern of defence to be changed and want the use of nuclear weapons.

Shri Gopala Rao: Nobody wants it.

Shri Satish Chandra: Shri Deshpande and probably my hon. friend, Shri Alva, want it.

Shri Joachim Alva: Not at all. He is entirely mistaken. Let him not misrepresent me. I only said that we must learn about radio-activity and how it contaminates us.

Shri Satish Chandra: Others want the use of coventional weapons. Still others think that the best defence lies in our following a policy of peace and brotherhood, and, therefore, instead of spending more, we should be able to economise something from our Defence Budget and so on. There is such a variety of opinions on the subject that by and large we think that the policy which the Government is following at present more or less strikes a balance between these conflicting views. Considering the resources of the country, considering the present stage of technological and scientific research and the industrial development and also the international situation in the context of our foreign policy, it has been the attempt of the Government to ensure the defence and security of this country to the best of their ability. The very fact that 360 million people live peacefully and carry on their avocations either without the threat of external aggression or without any internal distur-

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bances is proof of the fact that the policy that is being followed at present is well-considered and well-thought out. Members have said words of admiration for the officers and men of our armed forces and I think they will feel much encouraged by this appreciation of their work from all sections of the House. Every section of the House is almost unanimous that they have done a fine job Defence is after all a national subject: no artificial barriers, party affiliations or territorial loyalties divide us when we consider the question of national Defence. There is a common purpose binding all of us together.

Hon. Members have advocated the development of defence industries. All of them are unanimous that we should try to acquire selfsufficiency and try to manufacture as many weapons and items of equipment as we possibly can, I can assure you, on behalf of the Government, that it shall be their endeavour to implement that policy. There is no difference of opinion in this matter between the Government and the Members of the House. The Government have been trying to do their best in that direction. I will again come to it later.

From the Budget figures, you will find that few more crores of rupees have been provided under the Head-capital expenditure. This increased provision is for the expansion of defence industries, for the development of the naval dockyard and for the purchase of some ships for the Navy as part of a planned replacement programme.

Every effort has been made during the year to achieve maximum economy by cutting out wasteful expenditure. One or two friends opposite, especially Shri Patnaik, however had to say some hard words about the waste that is going on and the tremendous neglect of stores in our ordnance depots etc. If he had read carefully the figures that are available in the Budget papers and also the brief resume of the activities of the Ministry of Defence which has been so well received by the Members of this House, he would probably not have come to that conclusion.

3 P.M.

During the year it has been found possible to undertake a review of the various stores required by the Army, and substantial economy is expected in course of time. Mr. Patnaik and a few other friends spoke about the modernisation of the defence forces. It would not be incorrect to say that as far as the Army is concerned, it is fairly modernised. During the last war we had the advantage of getting large quantities of good weapons and equipments.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): We want to know if there are any type of antiaircraft guns, like L. 70, stag-mounting.

Shri Satish Chandra: Mr. More has said.

Sardar Hukam Singh: It is not in the public interest to disclose that.

Shri Satish Chandra: That there are some experts in this House who have got plenty of wisdom and knowledge about matters relating to defence strategy, strategic stores etc. I do not claim that wisdom. What I want to say is that the first rate weapons and stores that were in use during the last war were lying in our depots and we inherited them. We are trying to make the best use of those stores and equipment. I do not know to what particular aircraftgun the hon. Member is referring. If it is the very latest type of gun....

Shri U. C. Patnaik: It is about five years old.

Shri Satish Chandra: Then, we may perhaps have no intention of getting it. It is not considered necessary to have everything that others have. We depend to a large extent on conventional weapons and are not going to enter an armament race in the latest type of equipment.

Efforts have been made and are being made to acquire new ships for the Navy in order to gradually replace the old ones and also to select a new aircraft which we may purchase for strengthening the Air Force. I do not know what more is expected regarding the modernisation of the Army, Navy and Air Force in a country like India with a small Defence Budget.

Let me now take up the question of indigenous production of stores. Mr. Patnaik spoke a lot about stores and several other hon. Members emphasized the need for the development of defence industries. The ordnance factories have established the manufacture of a number of new items and others are in the process of development. The difficulties in the way of ordnance factories undertaking the manufacture immediately of a great variety of stores are that drawings and specifications of most of the stores are not readily available in India, that there is a dearth of trained designers, planning staff and estimators. Every effort has been made to train these specialised categories of technicians. While the bottle-neck in the planning section of the ordnance factories remains, there is considerable capacity available for the production of certain types of stores. There are also types for which no capacity exists in this country. Efforts are being made to establish this additional capacity. A Machine Tool Prototype Factory was set-up early in 1953. A factory for the manufacture of certain types of modern ammunition and another factory for the manufacture of radio and electronic equipment are being established. The Bharat Electronics Industries Ltd., is expected to go into production next year. Negotiations for the manufacture of other vital equipments in India are now in progress.

Shri U. C. Patnaik; Has the hon. Minister looked into the Audit Report for 1954 which points out that only two grinders have been manufactured in that Prototype Factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, two types. The hon. Member if he is patient will find that many more things will be manufactured in the next two or three years. As I said more complicated equipment is being designed and planned. That factory is equipped with very complicated machinery. The technical personnel is being trained in the Artisan Training School attached to the factory. As more and more designers and technicians are trained, production in the factory will increase manifold.

Sir, there has been some reference to idle labour in ordnance factories. The demands from the defence services for items of equipment the manufacture of which has been fully established in ordnance factories has fallen considerably, as the factories have met the entire requirement of the services for reserve and for maintenance. On the other hand the demand of the defence services for many new items of equipment which are not hitherto manufactured in the ordnance factories does not afford much work in the production sections of the factories, as many of these demands are at present in the process of planning and designing. It should be appreciated that the planning, designing and manufacture of any new equipment for the services is a process which takes considerable time and as a result of the above factors there has been considerable idle capacity in the ordnance factories for some time. Production for civil requirement has therefore, been stepped up and during the current year it rose up to Rs. 3 crores, as against Rs. 1.5 crores last year. The surplus labour, if this work had not been undertaken, would have been about 10,000 by now, but it was considerably reduced due to extra civil work that was done in these factories. To facilitate the taking over of more items for civil production, the costing of orders has been made

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more elastic and quick. Nevertheless, some surplus labour and capacity do exist. Government is examining the report of Baldev Singh Committee and it hopes to take decisions soon on its recommendations.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): What about laying it on the Table of the House?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Can it be made public, or at least laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no intention to lay it on the Table of the House and thereby to make it public.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Highly secret!

Shri Satish Chandra: My hon. friend said in her speech that she does not want to know about the production of defence stores, strategic materials etc. and in the next sentence she demanded that it should be placed on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want to know whether at least that portion which contains the recommendations for the utilisation of the total personnel, will be laid on the Table of the House or not.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is possible that in regard to such portions, the decisions of the Government may be known to hon. Members, when they ask questions over that subject.

Some reference has been made to non-Indian gazetted officers in the Ordnance Factories. There are about forty-seven non-Indian officers in the twenty Ordnance Factories. Out of these, thirty-one are those who were in permanent service of the Government of India on 15th August, 1947. They opted to stay in India and to continue to serve the Government after the attainment of Independence. The Government accepted their offer, and they will continue to remain in Ordnance Factories till they retire. The House will appreciate that it will not be quite desirable for the Government to go back upon the commitment and to ask them to leave the factories. They have been doing very good work—in spite of the reports that some hon. Members may get about them, they have done very good work—in the Ordnance Factories and their assistance has been very valuable.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know how many of them have been given extensions and how many of them have been re-employed after resignation?

Shri Satish Chandra: I think on innumerable occasions these questions have been asked on the floor of the House, during debate and during Question Hour. I do not think that many of them have been given extensions. Probably the hon. Member has the case of one man in mind who has been given an extension and on that basis he generalises the issue. It might be the case due to some exceptional reasons. Many of them have not been given extensions. They are generally young officers. They have been doing very good work in the Ordnance Factories. They are employed as Works Managers and some as Superintendents.

The question may be asked as to what efforts we have made to train Indian officers. I would give figures. On 15th August 1947 there were forty-five Indian officers; and now their number is 232. They are engineers, technicians and gazetted officers in Ordnance Factories. From forty-five the number has gone up to 232. And these people will gradually replace the foreigners who still remain in our factories. The number of non-Indians has very considerably gone down and there is a gradual process of Indianisation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the experts?

Shri Satish Chandra: Most of the Indian officers in the Ordnance Factories have been recruited recently, either during the war or after the war.

Mere paper qualifications, the hon. Members will appreciate, is not sufficient for an engineering establishment, especially if it is an establishment dealing with weapons, armaments and ammunition. Long experience in an Ordnance Factory is essential before a person can be entrusted with more responsible jobs.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: What about the seniormost Indian officer who was made to retire......

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. So many questions are being asked. I do not think it is right to interfere in the speech of the hon. Minister in this way.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I put that question because he was saying that Indian officers are given all facilities. I wanted to know why a seniormost Indian officer was made to retire prematurely two months ago.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member wants to refer to any particular individual he will put down a question on paper and get the answer.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I had referred to it in my speech.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Every now and then he cannot interfere in this manner. The hon. Member has put about five or six questions. That is not allowable. Otherwise the hon. Minister cannot keep up the thread of his speech.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I had specifically referred to it.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order I have said that no question will be allowed in this manner. He can put down a question on paper and then get the reply.

Shri Satish Chandra: According to my information he resigned of his own accord.

Now, much has been said about the purchase of equipment abroad. Firstly, I want to say a few words about the procedure that is followed in placing these orders, so that there might not be any misunderstanding about it. In regard to the stores to be procured from government sources, the Military Adviser or the Military Attache to the High Commissioner or Ambassador takes the necessary action to negotiate with the government concerned for the release of the stores required. If, however, the stores cannot be procured from government sources, and have to be obtained from the trade, the indents are passed on to the Director-General, India Stores Department, London, or the India Supply Mission, Washington as the case may be, for necessary procurement action. It then becomes the responsibility of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to negotiate and procure those stores. I am saying this because now and then, many instances are cited about certain defence purchases which fall in the sphere of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Similarly, indigenous purchases for amounts exceeding Rs. 5,000 are made through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals.

I would only say a few words about the disposal of Defence stores. In 1954 about 22,277 tons of surplus stores were disposed off. These stores were not required by the Defence Services. They were accumulations from war time and it was felt that they could be put to better use by the people or by other Ministries. The point has been raised whether there is any co-ordination for the utilisation of these stores. I want to point out in this connection that before any stores are declared for disposal, the other two Services, the Navy and the Air Force are first consulted to ascertain whether they require those stores. If they have no requirement, these stores are declared to the Director-General of Supply and Disposals. Before proceeding to sell them he consults all the Ministries of the Government of India and also the State Governments and local bodies. When he gets clearance that none of them require those stores. only then action is taken to dispose them off.

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In the matter of purchase of stores, we try to investigate as far as possible whether these stores can be indigenously manufactured. There is a Stores Purchase Screening Committee on which the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Director General of Ordnance Factories and the three Services are represented. They go into the matter. If a store can be produced in the Ordnance factories, the order is placed on D.G.O.F. If it is available from private indigenous manufacturers, the order is placed with them. If it is found that this store can be manufactured in India and the capacity exists in the private sector efforts are made to get the co-operation of private manufacturers. It is only when the Defence Ministry is fully satisfied that the store is not available in the country or cannot be manufactured, that an order is placed abroad. This Committee and its various sub-committees have been continuously scrutinising the lists of defence stores and during the last 4 or 5 years that this Committee has been in existence, it has recommended 14,000 to 15,000 items for indigenous production by trade. Educational orders were given to the trade. Many of them have materialised. Larger orders are given when that store is finally approved. There has been considerable progress in this matter. The manufacture of arms and ammunition is however the monopoly of the State. We are trying to get other items manufactured by private industrialists if they can manufacture and supply. In the Ordnance factories many important items have been developed and their manufacture has been established. More are under development. What I mean to say is that the picture is not as dark as some hon. Members paint in this House. We are definitely making progress.

Many Members are of the view that the Defence Science Organisation should develop. It has also been said that there should be co-ordination with the Universities, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research and so on. As the House is aware, the main laboratory of Defence Science Organisation is located in the building of the National Physical Laboratory. It has organised symposia and has invited scientists from Universities. There are certain Committees on which the representatives of the Defence Science Organisation, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and also the Ministry of Commerce and Industry sit together to deliberate over problems in which co-operation may be fruitful. The Defence Science Organisation is gradually developing. There has been some delay, if hon. Members would like to call it so, in its more rapid development because there is a dearth of scientists in the particular fields of operational research and ballistics. The cadre is being gradually built up. A Defence Science Service has been created. Apart from the scientists working in the Defence Science Organisation, the scientific officers of the technological development establishments, etc., will become members of the Defence Science Service, so that they can be transferred, if necessary, from one place to another. I think that would lead to better co-ordination. There are also two laboratories connected with the Navy, one at Bombay and the other at Cochin. It is a small organisation; but it is doing very good work. Many conferences etc., have been held in which ideas are exchanged, and Service officers are invited. They gain experience, and interchange of ideas is also very valuable.

As the House is aware, the N.C.C. has grown rapidly. Everybody is full of praise for the expansion that has taken place. The National Volunteer Force will train 1 lakh of citizens this year. My hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad emphasised the last year's figure of 13,000. The camps under the new scheme are beginning next month. Within a few months, training will be imparted to 1 lakh men at

a cost of Rs. 1 crore per year and not 35 lakhs as mentioned by an hon. Member.

I do not wish to take more time of the House. The hon. Minister will touch on more important aspects relating to personnel and policy, tomorrow. The only thing that I wish to say is that the anxiety of the hon. Members in the matter of the development of the Defence industries and indigenous production of defence store is fully shared by the Government.

Shri Joachim Alva: My hon. friend Shri U. C. Patnaik raised a very important question regarding anti-aircraft guns. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has read a para in the British Defence papers in the last month. The anti-aircraft structure has been abolished.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. He has replied to it. There is no occasion for the hon. Member to get up and make remarks on the reply and the original statement.

Shri Joachim Alva: Excuse me, Sir, he has not replied to it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has replied to a definite question. I cannot force a Minister to reply to the satisfaction of the hon. Member who is raising the point.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. I congratulate, along with other hon. Members, the hon. Minister Shri Tyagi and other Ministers for having conducted the affairs of the Ministry in such able manner. Also, I wish to congratulate him for effecting economies in this Ministry.

Several points have been raised by a number of hon. Members. Only one dissentient point was raised by my hon. friend Shri V. G. Deshpande. I was rather surprised to hear that our Army has done nothing and there has been no achievement of the Indian army in Kashmir. Everybody in the world knows the achievements of the Indian army not only in Kashmir, but on other battle-fields all over the world. And the Indian soldier has earned a reputation which is second to none in the whole world. In spite of that, my hon. friend Shri V. G. Deshpande has said that neither the Indian Army, nor our Navy nor our airmen have any achievements to their credit. I have travelled a good deal in different countries of the world, before the war, during the war and also after the war. Recently when I was in France, I had the opportunity of talking to some important men there who handled the affairs of that Government, and they were full of praise for our airmen who had flown the Ouragons, which are some of the fastest aeroplanes which we had acquired recently. All this goes to the credit of our Armed Forces. Therefore, this remark which was made by Shri V. G. Deshpande was not in keeping with the traditions of the Indian Army and the praise which it deserves.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I never said so. I never said all that he is saying now. He is misrepresenting me. I never said that there was no achievement to the credit of our Army.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am glad if he has not said so.

Shri V. G. Deshpande also said another thing—I hope he will not deny this also—that if our Army goes to Indo-China on peace missions, it does not serve any purpose.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Yes, I said so. I am proud to have said so.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am glad that he accepts it. The peaceful missionary spirit of our Army which went to Indo-China, and the peaceful work which they performed for the first time in Korea and later in Indo-China go to their credit, and it will be denying the knowledge of our country, and the traditions of our country to say that it serves no purpose.

After having said all this, I wish to say something now which does not

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go to the credit of the Ministry. And that is a point which has been misrepresented, neglected, and forgotten by our Government, and by our Ministry. That is about the Indian National Army. For some time back, these cases have been represented both inside and outside the House. The whole country knows about it. But unfortunately it has been forgotten. The men of the Indian National Army are grateful to the Prime Minister who has consistently taken a courageous stand, and has always supported the cause of these people. But unfortunately even his support has not done justice to these men, and therefore, I rise to say something about that.

Something has been said on this already, and some points have already been made out very ably by my hon. friend Shri Bhakt Darshan and Shrimati Uma Nehru about the case of the Indian National Army. The whole world is aware of the part played by the Indian National Army to achieve our freedom. Therefore, it is no use saying that those men just joined Subhas Bose's Army, and that they betrayed and broke the oath of allegiance. This is all old and rotten argument which we need not go into, because when India became free, it was the part played by the Indian National Army, and the march of that Army under Netaji Subhas Bose, that were greatly responsible for it, and therefore, nobody can say anything against them. When the Indian National Army heroes came here, we know what reception they got from the people of this country, and from the leaders of our country. I would like you to remember what Sardar Patel said at that time about the Indian National Army, because that is worth remembering, and it is often forgotten. Our Prime Minister also has stated that when India is free, it is the Indian National Army which will form the foundation of the future National Army of the country. But today we have forgotten that.

And what is the condition of these men? I think many of our Members do not know about that. But we who have had the privilege of working with Subhas Bose know about it. Eevery day we are receiving representations from our Indian National Army men who were soldiers and the widows of those men, those *shaheeds* who have laid down their lives so that we can adorn these chairs today, that they and their dependents are not getting anything from our Government. You have said that they broke the oath of allegiance. You have followed the traditions of the British who said that they broke their oath of allegiance. But for those people who broke the oath of allegiance, joined the Indian National Army, and then deserted that Indian National Army also, you have given all the privileges and benefits; but you have not given those privileges to the I.N.A. men who you have said have broken the oath of allegiance to the Crown. There is no Crown today in India, and India is not linked with the Crown or the King. We have got here a democratic Republic, and a free India, and it is our duty today to do justice to those men who have laid down their lives so that free India may arise. We owe a debt of gratitude to those I.N.A. people and that great man Subhas Bose who raised that Army.

Shri Tyagi: May I just enquire from the hon. Member from where he quotes these words, breaking the oath of allegiance? I am afraid the Defence Ministry has never said so.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I have found these in some of the old records.

Shri Tyagi: That is not authentic.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am glad if that is so. I am glad that the Defence Ministry recognises this. If that be so, then I would like to have a categorical answer from him as to the reason why the widows and dependents of those I.N.A. men who were killed in action during the free-

dom struggle are not getting any pensions or any grants or gratuities.

Shri Tyagi: If I shall be able to get any specific cases, I promise I shall examine them.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am grateful to the hon. Minister for this promise, because there are thousands of these cases. As the hon. Minister knows, there is the Indian National Army Relief and Enquiry Committee; and the Chairman of that Committee is our Prime Minister. They have got facts and records with them which will go to show how many of these *jawans* led that defence. But what have our Government done for them? I shall give you a few instances in that regard.

You have said that they will be given *de novo* commissions. But every time during the Question Hour I have been asking about this stigma to the I.N.A. men, the hon. Minister has got up and said, there is no stigma to the I.N.A. men. Is this not a stigma if you ask men of the rank of General Bhonsle, who was one of the seniormost officers of the I.N.A., to accept a *de novo* commission? There were hundreds of such seniormost officers who had joined the Indian National Army, and today if they were to re-enter the Army, they would have to re-enter as second lieutenants. I ask: is that not a stigma?

There were also soldiers in the I.N.A., whose only profession was soldiering, and today they have no professions. Those men who come to enter Parliament or seek some jobs probably maneouvre to get something. But what about those soldiers, simple soldiers, whose only profession was soldiering and nothing else? What is their condition today? They have to go from door to door, and every day they go about here and there, but they do not get any job.

Even when they go to the employment exchanges, they do not get any job, because of certain traditions which had been left by the British, because their character at the time they were discharged from the Army, was shown as 'bad'. As you know, there are different terms used to declare the character of a person in the Army—exemplary, excellent, very good, good, fair, and bad. When the I.N.A. men were discharged, they were all called bad by the British. We recognised them as good only after India became free, when we changed it from bad to good. It sounds very good, because the term 'good' is there But 'good' is only the third category in the order, bad, fair and good. But after that, there is very good. excellent, and exemplary, and so on. We have forgotten all that. The result is that when these soldiers go to seek employment and they show their discharge certificates where their character is shown only as good, they are unable to get any employment with that appellation which is one of the lowest categories.

I would like this House to consider this problem in all seriousness. I am glad that the hon. Minister of Defence, who has full sympathy with the cause of these men, and also our Prime Minister will go into this question afresh or *de novo* and see that the injustice meted out to these people is removed. There is also the question of pensions; there is the question of pay. We have paid pensions on the ranks which they have been holding at that time, at the time they surrendered to the Axis forces. It is based on what the soldier or the officer was getting. Supposing there was a Havildar, he would have become a Major Subedar. I can give so many instances. Even those people who were prisoners of war and who betrayed are holding their positions today whereas men who fought for the country and who laid down their lives and who followed the leaders and who continue to follow the leaders of the country are completely neglected. These men, if we remember afresh, suffered, starved and fought for the freedom. What are we giving them today after India has become free? They have to beg; they have to fight for a few loaves of bread. I wish that their demands are met. Their first demand—the re-

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

instatement demand—is almost forgotten and is almost finished now because after eight years they have grown old and cannot enter the army. So, the question of re-instatement has practically been removed; that point does not arise. But I wish that those who are fit may be taken. I have got so many examples and they are becoming unfit daily because of the neglect of the Government.

There is another point—restoration of pay. At least they—some of them—got partial pensions but you have not given them the arrears of pay. That money is lying with the Treasury and you cannot say that the liability was with the British Government. We are spending crores and crores. There have been some muddles here and there. The Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee have found them out. Cannot we pay Rs. 1.5 crores, even if the total amount comes to that much, to these men who laid down their lives? Therefore, I humbly request the hon. Minister who has the fullest sympathy for these people to look into this matter and give them the confiscated pays. I would also request that the pensions for the dependents should also be paid and all the demands of such nature which had been put to the Ministry again and again should be looked into with sympathy. When we consider the question of ex-service personnel, let us not forget these people. We should try to rehabilitate them. In all humility, I request the hon. Minister to go into this question in consultation with the Prime Minister who is the Chairman of the I.N.A. Relief and Enquiry Committee and do justice to these people who are starving and are facing untold difficulties in the country today.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): The report of the Ministry for the year 1954-55 covers a very wide range of their activities and it is gratifying to note that the attention of the Ministry as well as the Ministers is being diverted to semi military objectives also. In all these glittering pages, we had indeed been given a very glittering picture of the working of the Defence organisation. Everything that glitters is not gold. There may be certain lacunae in the Defence Administration and I would like to confine myself to two or three matters covering the cut motions of which I have given notice, namely cut motion Nos. 372, 374 and 661.

One of the subjects that I wanted to touch upon was the method of loose budgeting which seems to be still continuing. It has been pointed out by the audit report of 1952-53 that savings have been too much and a large percentage is shown year after year by way of savings. To quote the figures, for the year 1949-50, the final grants were Rs. 187 crores and savings were Rs. 19 crores the percentage of savings being about 10. In the year 1950-51, the final grants were Rs. 203 crores and savings were of the order of Rs. 17 crores, the percentage of savings being 8·4. In the next year, the final grants were Rs. 217 crores and savings were Rs. 20 crores. The percentage is 9·6. In the year 1952-53, it is pointed out that Rs. 233 crores were the final grants and the savings were Rs. 25·5 crores and the percentage comes to 10·9. It is the same thing in 1953-54 with the final grants of Rs. 216 crores, saving of nearly Rs. 20 crores. Evidently, in 1954-55 the latest figures are not yet known though the final figures have been shown as Rs. 234 crores and the net expenditure seems to be Rs. 223 crores and the Revised Estimate gives the figure as Rs. 211 crores. But, probably by the time we come to the end of the month, there will be still further savings and we will have to wait and see as to how much the savings are.

I am just trying to point out these things for the simple reason that if we inflate the Defence budget, it is possible to have its repercussions upon the General Budget and the possibility of resorting to further taxation is always there. So, it is necessary, even as I pointed out last year,

that the Defence secretariat as well as the financial Advisers connected with it should probe into the matter much more closely and find out the method of correct budgeting for the year.

Having said that I would like to refer the hon. Ministers to the several remarks of the audit report of 1954. Though they relate to 1952-53 accounts, it is possible that in latter years, the same state of affairs has been going on. If a clear indication of what has happened between then and now is given in the brief statement of the activities of the Ministry, it would have been possible for us to desist from criticism and also to understand as to what extent the department has been getting more and more active with regard to their financial arrangements and management.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): There is no quorum in the House.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): We are only 33.

Mr. Chairman: I am ringing the bell—Now there is quorum The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I have been mentioning about the need for telling this House about the latest developments in the financial arrangements with regard to defence. If we look into the pages of the Audit Report on Defence Services, there are several defects that are pointed out. The House will be enlightened if they are told that most of these defects have been removed and that there is no possibility of such defects occurring again. But no such attempt has been made by the Government and, I hope in future years, it will be advantageous both to the Government as well as to the House if such a statement is also appended to the statement regarding the activities of the Ministry. In the absence of that, any discussion on the financial aspect of the Budget will be unreal. So it is much better that Government come forward with a brief statement about the lastest financial situation in view of the several audit objections.

Then the hon. Deputy Minister tried to give a cogent reply to the several criticisms that have been levelled against the Ministry in regard to ordnance arrangements. While I do not claim any wisdom in regard to, or close contact or familiarity with, the ordnance depots, I would only ask the Government to tell me and the House whether there is not a possibility of manufacturing some more defence stores and equipment in this country itself. I see in page 84 of the Defence Service Estimates that an amount of Rs. 2,54,00,000 has been provided under 'Ordnance, clothing and M.T. vehicles' and connected stores'. We do not want any inner knowledge of the weapons that we produce or we are capable of producing. We would like to have some knowledge of the possibility of manufacturing some more other articles which need not be considered to be very secret weapons. We have in India textile mills in scores and any textile mill can switch on to the manufacture of the military requirements of cloth etc. if they are given proper intimation and notice. These Rs. 2,54,00,000—probably a large slice of it—could have been saved for the manufacture of other things in India for the purpose of the Defence Ministry. I was told that recently, in the month of March, nearly 1200 motor transport vehicles had been purchased. Even at a cost of nearly Rs. 15,000 for each vehicle, 1200 vehicles would cost nearly Rs. 1,80,00,000. If, instead of getting them at the fag end of the financial year 1954-55, they had made arrangements to get them earlier, probably the need for all those vehicles during 1954-55 would have been understood; but coming as it did in the month of March at the fag end of the year 1954-55, it looks as if they have been trying to spend away the money that they had, instead of knowing or realising the need for it during the year 1954-55. If such items can be avoided, if such large orders at the fag end of the year are not thought of, if only the real requirements during the year are considered, probably we will be able to save, even at the time of the framing of the budget itself, a large

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

amount of money. I have given only one instance; there may be others.

The hon. Deputy Minister told us categorically that the Government are not prepared to place on the Table of the House or publish, the report of Sardar Baldev Singh. The country as well as the House have been eagerly waiting to find out the contents of that report. Even if it is not possible for the Government to reveal the top secret things connected with ordnance manufacture, at least they can tell us in what other respects ordnance activities can be developed in this country, and to what extent we can avoid bringing things from other countries.

I have to mention about one small matter—of course, it is big enough for the persons who are suffering under it. The Government are aware of the existence of a certain number of CGOs—Civilian Gazetted Officers—who, I think, are now termed OO(c)s —Ordnance Officers (Civilian). It is said that about a thousand people had been recruited during war-time and they have served in the department for about 10 to 13 years. Some retrenchment has been going off and on, and now they are reduced to 361 or so. Out of these 361, about 110 will be absorbed and 251 or so are going to be thrown out. It is unfortunate, when we are thinking of employment, creating employment and employing the unemployed, that we should plan to send away some of those already employed out of service, especially those who have put in 10 to 13 years of service. Though they have been classified as quasi-permanent servants, they must have been treated by this time as permanent servants and confirmed as such. Evidently the categories by which retrenchment could be thought of are 'not fit', 'not outstanding but fit for permanent retention' and 'outstanding'. But these people are few and also they have been quite fit and quite capable. They have been trained at the cost of the public exchequer and they have been doing good service all through. Even out of these 251 or so, that are now thought of to be retrenched, nearly 145, I am told, are graduates or undergraduates who cannot now find jobs if they are thrown out in the street. So this matter must be very seriously considered and in the context of things that are developing in the Defence Ministry itself, it must be possible for the Government to absorb all these people. After all, they are only 250. They can be utilised in any one of the Services. In the ordnance depots, they have their duties such as receiving articles, issuing them, dealing with storage and accounting. They have also a good knowledge about stocking and issuing of spares of vehicles and tanks, general stores and so many other things. Crores of rupees worth of stores are already there and probably some more crores of rupees worth material will have to be brought in sooner or later. Perhaps some of those things that have not been found useful will have to be thrown out. For all these reasons, the existing staff of 250 officers will have to be retained and they will, I am sure, serve their purpose. Unless it is found by Government that they are useless or that they are not capable of doing things, it is up to the Government to consider their case rather carefully.

4 P.M.

It has been pointed out in the brief statement that the Government are going to lend or send some .22 rifles to rifle clubs all over India. In addition to this, I would suggest that such rifles should be sent over to all colleges where compulsory military training might be established. Compulsory military training seems to be very necessary in these days for the simple reason that indiscipline is growing in colleges, and discipline will have to be maintained at any cost by the Government, especially in colleges. That is the rising generation and they are going through the most impressionable period of their age. It is in that context that I would suggest that compulsory military

training should be thought of for able-bodied students, who can be certified to be such. We all realise that during the last one generation, indiscipline has been growing either on account of the political set-up of the country or on account of other political disturbances in the country. A spirit of defiance has been growing almost every day. We find it in the classrooms of colleges as well as high schools and, probably, we find it in the services also—not in the military services but other civilian services. In between the two there is a large population who are neither students nor men employed. There is a sort of defiance and disgust that is being engendered in their minds. It looks as if it is necessary that discipline should be tried to be maintained and to that effect military training is necessary in these educational institutions.

One word more and I am done. The hon. Minister has said that he does not possess any wisdom of strategy. I am only sorry for that. Having been in this Ministry for three years he must have got himself quite familiar with military strategy. Perhaps, it is time for him to forget the political strategy if he has practised it before and try to understand the military strategy also so that the administration under him may be effective.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the defence grants are under a new Defence Minister who has got to know his people as the Home Minister, and abides in their hearts with love and liking. This feeling is shared by the whole country, but Bengal knows him well and I hope it will come in close contact with him. Being a border district defence must have a lot to do with Bengal. Though our motive is not aggression, guardianship must always be there, for the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

At first glance, 40 per cent. of the whole budget for Defence, does seem a big amount, but, when one realises the colossal expenses that modern defence needs, it will be realised that it is really not so much. It is only because we do not think in terms of atomic weapons that we can do what little we can with the budget at our disposal. Forty per cent. of the budget, in terms of western thinking, is not very little, but when we come to our way of thinking, that our defence is not meant for aggression, what we have is expected to be adequate. What is lacking in quantity must be made up in quality. What we buy must be very first class material, our personnel must be formed of the cream of every strata of society, and our staff must be the very best available. On that we must spend as much as we can possibly spare. Our defence must be able to cope with modern equipment that Pakistan may have given to her by foreign powers, our defence must be able to cope with other friendly nations bordering on a very large proportion of our borders, who may want to be rather more friendly and want to cross over. We must be able to cope with them should such a situation arise. If they wish to liberate and occupy as they have done in many cases, I think our defence must be there to see that it is not done here. We must effectively guard our doors, so that the need to be dragged into any kind of fighting does not arise. Let us always bear in mind that we have Pakistan on one side and China is sprawling over a large portion of our border on the other, that SEADO is an accomplished fact, and there are dark clouds over Formosa. In this background our defence must be thought of today. Bearing this in mind, the fall in the proportion of expenditure on defence from 45 per cent. in 1953-54 to 40 per cent. in 1954-55 does cause some misgivings. The colossal expenses that are involved in any kind of defence even though we do not have atomic weapons can be realised from the fact, that when I had the good fortune to be in Cochin, I was informed that an aircraft carrier or any similar vessel costs something like 12 crores of rupees, whereas the whole budget for

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury]

the Navy is 13 crores! Hence any reduction of expenditure would seem utterly unsuitable! It is a matter of great pleasure that 10 amphibious Sealand aircraft is functioning and forms the nucleus of the Naval Air Station Garuda and I hope that the need for the rapid expansion of the Navy will be realised and stressed. Naval aircraft plays a very important part in a country whose long shorelines must be adequately looked after.

In this connection, may I say that anybody who has visited our Naval Training Centre in Cochin cannot help being fully impressed. The efficiency of the training given there is, I think, equal to that given anywhere else in the world. We fully realise what has always been said of the Navy when we go to Cochin, 'Leave it to the Navy and the Navy will take care of it'.

May I submit that our Commander-in-Chief—I don't think he is going to be called that hereafter—has said in Lucknow the other day—"though India was not concerned with atomic warfare thought must be given to changes in military strategy caused by the development of atomic weapons." What are the concrete measures, if we are not going to have atomic weapons needs clarification. How can this be co-ordinated with the lines on which we are working? I am inclined to think that nations, when they get more and more civilised will give up using atomic weapons and we should not have a fear psychosis over it, and more stress should be given in our Atomic Research on the peaceful uses of the Atom. Fear cannot help us, but constructive action to the fullest of our capacity will help.

There are now just a few points which I wish to bring to the attention of the Defence Ministry. One is that it is heartening to note that all our stores are going to be manufactured in India as far as possible and that import is going to diminish day by day as far as is practicable, and the "master list" will dwindle.

In this connection, may I say it would be a great help if manufacturing concerns are kept constantly informed as to the quality and kind of things that are needed so that they could take effective measures to manufacture the thing that are going to be used by the Army.

Secondly, if for the military uniforms that are going to be made, the orders could be given to the industrial training centres that are trying to rehabilitate the needy and destitute women to put them on their feet, it would be a great help.

Thirdly, I would like to say that the reduction of staff in the various Ordnance Factories has been of a considerable amount after the War, as is inevitable. I give just one or two examples. In the Kanpur Parachute Factory, I think, there were 2,000 workers and now, there are only 900. In the Ichapur Rifle Factory there were 10,000 which has been reduced to 5,000. The Deputy Minister himself said just now that work in an ordinance factory is of a very special kind. Now that the scope for expansion advances, I hope this staff will be reabsorbed, as they know a certain amount of this work; re-absorption should not be a great difficulty and expansion should go on apace. I understand that the manufacture of military boots needs a particular kind of machine and plant. In that case, by all means, let us import the machinery but let us manufacture the boots with foreign machinery, over here.

Lastly I would like to say that, in regard to looking after our ex-service men—as my friend also pointed out about the I.N.A. personnel—it is the sacred duty of the Defence Ministry to look after them as far as possible. They deserve this looking after. Today, the Defence Ministry must give them every attention and priority in the matter of arrears of pay and all other amenities that can be given to ex-service men. As the saying goes, ex-service men and old soldiers never

die; they are enshrined in the minds of the nation and they deserve every consideration. I hope that welfare workers will also be kept in close touch as to what can be done for the ex-service men, so that they can contribute what little they can to make the lives of these men easier. I hope the question of I.N.A. personnel will be warmly taken up by the Defence Ministry because these were men who served India and laid down their lives—without any thought for themselves.

Sir, the Army or Defence Services are not built in a day in any country. Their foundations are laid in schools and colleges, in the playing fields and scout camps all over the country and today, although the Deputy Minister assured us that large N.C.C. and National Volunteer Forces have been catered for, this question really may be taken up on a nation-wide basis and I would recommend that in this respect we should have the co-operation of the Education Ministry to look after the physical fitness of our boys. Today, lack of food, lack of space and lack of means for enthusing the youth of the country are there. Let educational institutions and the Education Ministry give priority to physical education and health. In this connection, I would earnestly plead that women must be given their due place in this scheme. Although some space has been reserved for them, we want equal opportunities and equal training as men. We must have the opportunity to serve fully and get training in military ways and also in other serving divisions of the Army. As a woman, I deeply feel that it is our sons, brothers and husbands who are serving in the defence services. We must be given the same opportunity to serve as well. When you look at the question, you will find that women have not been wanting whenever they have been called upon to do anything. In Indonesia they have fought; in the French freedom movement women did a very good job of work; under Subhas Chandra, in our own national movement, women were never found wanting. I would earnestly appeal that women be considered in the future and allowed to take their own place in the Army because when a woman takes up a thing, her psychology is, that she never thinks that she is "sacrificing"; she goes out and gives of her best and is willing to take all risks. It is the essential mental make up of a woman that she never thinks she is "giving up" anything—when she gives. This potential make-up of a woman must be utilised to the fullest extent for the good of India.

Shri Tyagi: However, I am sorry they cannot be enrolled as soldiers.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: What our army has done in Laos, Cambodia and other places, in fact, everywhere where impartiality and understanding were needed has been admired all over the world and India and Indians are proud of them. Like the army, in all simplicity we say that "there was a job to be done and our defence forces did it." The Defence Forces have no politics, they are there to defend. When today, we think of India,—the picture of India that Bankim Chandra visualised over a hundred years ago in the personification of goddess, Durga, comes to life—

त्वं हि दुर्गा दश प्रहरण धारिणी

The three arms of the Defence Services constitute the weapons in her hands to protect India from all evil. I hope the men and women of India will go forward together to achieve this.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : सभापति जी, जो डिमांड मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस की है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

इसके साथ साथ मैं आपके सामने कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूं। आपकी हाई पावर्ड कमेटी, जो कि आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी आर्गनाइजेशन कमेटी के नाम से है, उसकी रिपोर्ट, जहां तक मेरा इल्म है, आर्डिनेन्स फैक्टरीज के सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट्स के पास तो भेज दी गई है। लेकिन क्या कारज

[सरदार ए० एस० सहगल]

हैं कि वह रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने नहीं लाई जा रही है। हो सकता है कि उस रिपोर्ट में कुछ ऐसी बातें हों जो कि इस सदन के सामने न रखी जा सकती हों। इसलिए मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बात की प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे एक खास जलसा बुलावें और उसके सामने इन सारी बातों को डिसकस करें कि आखिर उस रिपोर्ट में कौन सी चीज लिखी गई है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं आपका ध्यान खमरिया आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी के उन दो आदमियों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जो १९५२ के झगड़े के कारण निकाले गए थे। कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी बैठी, उसने तहकीकात की, और तहकीकात करने के बाद अगर वह उन पर चार्ज लगाती तो उनका निकालना बेशक ठीक था अगर वे नकल चाहते हैं तो उन्हें देना था लेकिन अगर कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी ने कोई चार्ज नहीं लगाया, तो उस परीस्थिति में उन दो आदमियों को निकालना कहां तक उचित होगा। मैं यहां उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता।

इसके साथ साथ मैं आपसे यह कहूंगा कि जो आपके स्किल्ड वर्कर रेलवे के हैं वे ५५ रुपया पाते हैं, पर जब वही स्किल्ड वर्कर आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी में काम करता है तो आप उसे ४० रुपया ही देते हैं। वह रेलवे के स्किल्ड वर्कर से आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी में ज्यादा काम करता है लेकिन तनख्वाह कम पाने की वजह से भूखा रहता है।

इसीलिए जो इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर डिफेंस सर्विसेज में काम करते हैं उनकी छान बीन करना बहुत जरूरी है। किसी खास साइंटीफिक काम के लिए रद्दोबदल करना जरूरी है। लेकिन अगर कोई साइंटीफिक तरीके से अच्छा काम करता है तो हमको देखना चाहिए कि हम उसको कहां तक मदद कर सकते हैं। श्री के० एन० सुब्रमणयम आई० सी० एस० जाइंट सेक्रेटरी लेवर डिपार्टमेंट ने, जो कि कल्याण वाला कमेटी के सदस्य थे, जिन्होंने ठीक यह सुझाया है कि एक क्लासिफिकेशन ट्राइब्यूनल बनाया जाए ताकि उनके वेज स्ट्रक्चर तथा जो इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर डिफेंस आर्गनाइजेशन्स में काम करते हैं उनकी स्थिति और दूसरे मिनिसटीरीयल कर्मचारी जो काम करते हैं उनकी भी तनख्वाह के बारे में छानबीन की जावे तथा उसके मुताबिक उनको जगह दी जाए।

इसी तरह से आपके यहां गोडाउन कीपर्स हैं उनकी भी तनख्वाह बहुत कम है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन चीजों पर आप गौर करें।

इसके साथ ही साथ आप देखें कि कांटा छांटी तथा तनुज्जली करने के बाद डिफेंस इनडस्ट्रीज में जितने आदमी आज आपकी आर्डनेंस फैक्टरीज में काम कर रहे हैं उनकी तुलना में पहले कितने काम करते थे। वे आंकड़े जो इस प्रकार हैं इससे मालूम हो सकते हैं। और आज ४,००० आदमी अधिक हैं आर्डिनेंस डिपो, आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी में यह देख कर ताज्जुब होता है।

	१९५०-५१	१९५१-५२	१९५२-५३	१९५३-५४	१९५४-५५
आफिसर	१८४	२४१	२७५	२९८	२७२
नान गजटेड आफिसर्स	१०३५	११०७	११२८	१३३९	१३५३
स्किल्ड वर्कर	१०८५१	१०३९६	११९९६	११५४१	११९८२
सेमी स्किल्ड वर्कर	१३१५९	१३६९३	१५०१४	१४७७६	१४१०८
अन स्किल्ड वर्कर	२९५१३	३००९३	३१४६१	२९६०२	२७४६०

इसी में सन् १९४७-४८ में ११२ गजेटेड आफिसर थे और ८४५ नान गजटेड आफिसर्स आपके यहां काम कर रहे हैं। इनको देखने से मालूम होता है कि यदि किसी चीज में हमारे यहां वृद्धि हुई है, तो यह हमारे डिफेंस आर्डीनेंस फैक्टरियों में यह सारी बढ़ोतियां हुई हैं। अब डिफेंस इंडस्ट्रीज के हमारे जो डिपार्टमेंट्स इस वक्त काम कर रहे हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आपकी जो फैक्टरीज हैं, उन फैक्टरीज में कम से कम जैसा कि मेरा अनुमान है, पचास सैकड़ा जो मशीनें हैं जो आपकी आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज में काम कर रही हैं वे बेकार हैं इनके काम न करने से आपकी यहां पर जो उत्पत्ति है, उस उत्पत्ति को जितना कि हम पैदा कर सकते हैं, नहीं करते हैं, इस अनुपात से आपको मालूम होगा कि आखिर हम जो बाहर से सामान मंगाते हैं विदेशों से वह कितना मंगाते हैं। सन् १९५१-५२ में हमने करीब करीब १ करोड़, २ लाख और ५० हजार का सामान मंगाया।

श्री त्यागी: जो चीजें वह मशीनें बनाती हैं, वह चीजें नहीं मंगाते हैं।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि यह जो मशीनें बेकार हैं काम न पहुंचने पर आपके करीब दो हजार वर्कर्स जो सरप्लस हो गए हैं, उन लोगों से यदि आप इन मशीनों से नई किस्म की मशीनों को बदल लें तो आपके यह जो सरप्लस आदमी हैं वह काम पर लगाए जा सकते हैं, यह मेरी अपनी धारणा है, हो सकता है कि मेरी यह धारणा गलत हो। मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि इन चीजों को आप देखिए।

इसी तरह से सन् १९५१-२५ में आपने १,०२,५०,००० रुपए का सामान बाहर से मंगाया। सन् ५२-५३ में, १,००,०१,४७६ रुपए का मंगाया, १९५३-५४ में २५,००,००० रुपए का सामान मंगाया और १९५४-५५ के साल में १,२५,००,००० रुपए का सामान मंगाया। इससे मालूम होता है कि यह जो हमारी डिफेंस इंडस्ट्रीज है, जिसमें आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज ई० एम० ई० वर्कशाप मिलेटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस, नेवेल डॉकयार्ड डिपो, एयर फोर्स, डेरीफार्म और आर्मी मैडिकल कोर के कर्मचारियों की यदि उन्हें काम दिया जाए तो वे पूरी की जा सकती हैं, बशर्ते कि वह उचित और न्यायसंगत हों, ऐसा यदि हम करेंगे तो न कि हम फौज की मांग पूरी करेंगे बल्कि जनता की भी। किसी किस्म का प्रदर्शन आदि करने की नौबत नहीं आएगी और उनके मामले को सुलझाने के लिए जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनकी सम्मिलित बैठक बुलाकर उनके प्रश्नों को हल करने का प्रयत्न यदि किया गया तो अच्छा होगा। इसके साथ साथ मैं आप से यह कहूंगा कि कमांडर इन चीफ जो तीनों कमांड्स की कानफ्रेंस बुलाया करते हैं, उसमें यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि किन किन कमांडों में वहां पर आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी, आर्डिनेंस डिपो, मिलेटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस, नेवेल डोकयार्ड डिपो और एयर फोर्स डेरी फार्म वगैरह के कर्मचारी हैं उनकी यदि कोई तकलीफें हैं तो उन पर विचार करें तो बहुत कुछ चीजें आप अपने अफसरों के जरिए से तय कर सकते हैं और उनके सम्बन्ध में किन्हीं दूसरे लोगों को दखल देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। जो भी उन्नीति इस दिशा में हुई है उसे हम तीन हिस्सों में बांट सकते हैं। नौकरियों में उन्नति हुई है, और जो भलाई सर्विसमेन और एक्स सर्विसमेन के लिए हुई है तथा फौजी शिक्षा में भी उन्नीत हुई है। फौज में लड़ाई के वक्त लड़ने पर भी उनकी कार्यक्षमता के सम्बन्ध में आपने विशेष ध्यान दिया है और खास कर एयरफोर्स और नेवी में जो आपके देश के अफसरों को उच्च कार्यों पर लगाने के लिए जो उन्होंने काम किया है, उसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। और खास कर नेवी ने तो अपना एक अलग ही स्थान नेवल के उच्च कर्मचारी द्वारा प्राप्त किया है वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

कम से कम जो हमारी आर्गनाइजेशन के बारे में है, यह मैं कहूंगा कि नेशनल कैडेट कोर, ए० सी० सी०, आक्जलरी फोर्स जो पहली तारीख को बन्द हो जाएगी, उसमें १ लाख, १ हजार २४८ लोग हैं। लैंड रिक्रूटमेंट करने में आप

[सरदार ए० एस० सहगल]

बराबर लगे हुए हैं, यह मैं मानने के लिए तैयार हूं लेकिन यहां पर जिस तरह से हमें कार्य करना चाहिए, वह कार्य नहीं हुआ है। आप यह जो नेशनल वालियंटर फोर्स बना रहे हैं, टैरिटोरियल आर्मी को आप खत्म कीजिए, और आप की जो नेशनल वालिंटियर फोर्स है उसको आप कायम कीजिए और उसके जरिए से देश में एक नई स्फूर्ति का संचार लोगों में होगा और इसमें १८ वर्ष से लेकर ४० वर्ष तक के लोग आपके साथ इसमें काम करने के लिए आएंगे और ५२, ५२ वर्ष की उम्र के भी लोग जो अपने को जवान अनुभव करते हैं वे भी आपका साथ देंगे और बराबर आपके साथ काम करने के लिए तैयार रहेंगे।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि आपके प्रान्तों में जो यह प्रान्तीय रक्षक दल हैं, अथवा होमगार्ड्स जो वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं और उपयोगी काम कर रहे हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में केंद्रीय सरकार को स्टेट सरकारों को सलाह देनी चाहिए कि जब वे इतना उपयोगी काम कर रहे हैं तो उन संगठनों को परमानेंट बैसिस पर कायम करके उनसे काम लेना चाहिए। उदाहरणार्थ मैं आपको बताऊं कि मध्यप्रदेश में होमगार्ड्स का संगठन जिस प्रकार से चल रहा है और जिस संगठन के संबंध में आपके ऊंचे से ऊंचे मिलेटरी के अफसर लोग जो वहां गए हैं और जा कर उसकी वर्किंग के बारे में रिपोर्ट्स दी हैं, उन पर आप गौर कीजिए और इसके लिए आप मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को कहिए और सलाह दीजिए कि यह जो उनका होमगार्ड्स की फोर्स है उसको परमानेंट करें। ताकि आज ७ या ८ वर्ष से जो आजाद फौज के अफसर काम कर रहे हैं उन्हें अपने काम पर स्थायित्वता प्राप्त हो। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ में रक्षा मंत्रालय के जो अनुदान स्वीकृति के लिए रक्खे गए हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri G. S. Singh: (Bharatpur-Sewai Madhopur): Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to you for this opportunity and I would like to start off by thanking the Prime Minister for conceding to my demand, which I had voiced two or three times already, for appointing a senior Minister in charge of the Defence Ministry. I welcome Dr. Katju and I am sure his wisdom and his experience will be most useful to the Defence Ministry. While admitting Dr. Katju's ability and wisdom I must commiserate with him because I am quite sure whether he is not certain whether his portfolio is not somewhat over-staffed. He is blessed with four assistants, and a man of his wisdom and ability I am quite certain does not require four assistants. I have nothing to say against the other Defence Ministers, but I am quite certain that their enthusiasm and their good humour can be utilised by the Government elsewhere much more profitably.

Sir, Mr. Tyagi, the hon. Minister for Defence Organisation, has received several bouquets and encomiums, that have been thrown at him for making savings in the Defence Estimates of last year. I congratulate him also on these savings and estimates which have been made through increased efficiency. But I cannot congratulate him on those savings that have been made due to procrastination, delay, indecision, etc., like delay on the purchase of helicopters for the Air Force last year. We have lost one year. We have not saved of course. I am sorry that I cannot congratulate him. I apologise to him for that.

Sir, Mr. More brought up a very important point with regard to the reorganisation of our defence policy on the Asian pattern as has been proved in Indo-China and Korea, or on the European pattern. He pointed out very correctly that it is impossible for us to base our defence forces on the European pattern, because as we go along every day even conventional weapons as, we call them now, like tanks, are becoming so expensive and costly that it is impossible for us, until such time in the far distant future, when we can manufacture them ourselves, even to conceive of

importing sufficient quantities of them to have an army on the model of the West. Therefore, I would urge very strongly for us to consider this aspect of the matter. It was pointed out the other day in a lecture by an army officer that it should be considered whether we should not have a small compact regular force with all the ancillary, armaments, etc. and concentrate on building up a large militia or a territorial army, or a national volunteer force, call it what you like, armed with conventional weapons which can be made in the country, like rifles, mortars, brenguns, light artillery. It has been amply proved in Korea and Indo-China, that large masses of population in under developed countries have held back some of the most modern countries, fighting against them by adopting this method. And it is worth the consideration of the Joint Chief of Staff, and the Defence Ministry.

Some Members say it is very fashionable to think in these matters etc. It is fashionable to wear a Gandhi cap these days, but a lot of people do it. Even if it is 'fashionable', let us look at it and think about it. And I would like this point to be definitely considered. You can reduce your regular Army, you can reduce it by one-third and pay your officers and men more and keep them happier. I am sure the Defence Ministry and the officers of all the three Services have been concerned, and are concerned, by the continued drain of their experienced senior officers who are resigning and going to civil jobs or to firms. I know for a fact that the Defence Ministry was concerned when N.E.F.A. offered twenty civil posts and 2,500 officers of the Indian Army volunteered. It is a matter of concern. And that is why I say that the pay structure should definitely be reconsidered.

Mr. Tyagi, the hon. Minister of Defence Organisation—I have a great admiration for his sense of humour and his ability. and I can compare him only to that great man, Christopher Columbus who did not know where he was going when he started did not know where he was when he got there and did not know where he had been when he came back—I feel certainly his ability can be used elsewhere in the Government. He has given pensions; he has increased the pensions; jolly good show; I congratulate him. But does he realise if you are going to kill the chap before he retires, what is the use of increasing his pensions? Everybody is resigning. There is absolutely a very great fall in the morable of the Indian Armed Forces and in the junior officers as a whole. You can wink at it and say: our great Army in Kashmir, our chaps, have done this. But this matter has got to be faced because it is true. And the Ministry realises it. You are not getting the right type of person coming up. You yourselves had to appoint a committee to enquire into the failures of cadets in your various Defence Academies. Why? Because you are not getting the wrong type of person. And why? Because you are not offering a career, you are not offering sufficient money, you do not offer sufficient pay. It is definitely a fact that a person would rather go into the civil side of the Government or a firm rather than join the Defence Services. And the Selection Boards are finding it very much a problem, a very definite problem; and I hope it is exercising the concern of the Ministers.

Everybody knows that we have three Service Chiefs, that is equivalent to the top that anybody can achieve in a military career—one Army chap, one Navy chap and one Air Force one; whereas on the civil side on an equivalent level to these three you have at least a hundred posts. When you go down to the Major-General, you have on the civil side three hundred or four hundred as against twelve or sixteen Major-Generals in the Army, and they are operating in the various Services. Therefore, there is no incentive. The only incentive you can give somebody

[Shri G. S. Singh]

to come forward and offer his services is to pay him well, give him those concessions, honour him, give him back his marriage allowance, his separation allowance, different travelling facilities. And then he will come forward. The right type of people will come forward.

When you are appointing committees to enquire into the failures in your various Defence Academies, there was one rather extraordinary cut motion by one Member—I cannot remember the name of the Member who moved it—who wished to ask for reserved seats or reserved accommodation or entry into the various Academies for the officer class. I think that is rather wrong. Officers—there should be no class distinction, and there is not—should be taken on their ability, and ability only. My hon. friends of the Scheduled Castes with whom I have every sympathy, the moment they move something like that, they forget that they are trying to perpetuate their caste by making some reservation rather than abolishing it.

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN *in the Chair*.

It is a fact that they should remember.

Another thing, Madam, that I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is that up to date it has been th practice of Government to spring on the general public as a surprise, as a huge surprise, all their appointments in the senior grades in the Army. There will be, as will be seen in the press, a change in the command of the Army soon. Consequent on that change there are bound to be various other senior appointments which have to take place. They should be announced one year before, because you will not get this intrigue, this currying favour, this rushing or hoping that so-and-so will get this job or that job. And that goes the whole way down. It goes to your Lieutenants, Jemadars and Havildars who are getting party minded. It is very bad for the morale. I am sure you will agree with me that in future all senior appointments of this nature will be announced one year beforehand.

There is the talk about the new development in the Indian Air Force. There is consideration, I believe—I do not intend to go into the merits or into the pros and cons of producing this new fighter aircraft. All the things that can be said against it has already been said against it in N.A.T.O. I think the very fact that in the foreseeable future this aircraft can be produced in India counterbalances all those things. Whether for us to go in for this aircraft is a good thing, whether or not we have to bear all the development cost, whether we are being used as guinea pigs is something which the Ministry must consider. They must write out this agreement carefully. We have been diddled —although nobody will admit, they will turn round and say that we are gaining experience, that we are experimenting. Messrs.—some Swiss firm—produced a Machine Tool Factory at Ambernath. That cost us a great deal of money. Working on twenty-five per cent capacity it produced eight inch precision lathes. Those lathes we do not need, because nobody wants to buy a lathe to produce more lathes. That is a minor detail. This factory, Madam, strangely enough, to look at it from a layman's point of view, is a marvel of production and a marvel of building. And it is. But, we have three copying lathes. To those laymen who do not know what a copying lathe is, I would explain by simply saying that the Rolls Royce, a very large concern in Great Britain, which produces jet engines and everything, motor cars, etc. —it is really a large concern—has one. We have been sold three. We do not know what to do with them. It is fantastic. The chromium is shining everything is shining. That is why I do not want the Ministry, if possible to be landed with this kind of copying

stuff. The engine has only run 400 or 500 hours. I know the Ministry of Supply in England has ordered six for development recently. Why should we be used as a guinea-pig for producing other peoples' goods. I am all for development of the arms industry. But let us not be diddled by which I mean cheated.

I have absolutely nothing more to say except that I would ask Dr. Katju to look into these points. I would also ask him earnestly to consider the fact whether he would not find his own job a little easier if he had just one Deputy Minister and one Parliamentary Secretary.

Pandit Fotedar (Jammu and Kashmir): I rise to support the Oemands for Grants for the Defence Ministry. It is gratifying to observe that the hon. Prime Minister, in order to lessen some of his burden amidst his multifarious responsibilities has thought of transferring the Defence portfolio to Dr. Katju, an astute administrator and a talented statesman, in whose hands it is hoped that our defence policies will remain perfectly safe, and whose endeavour would be to further all the aims and objects connected with our defence policy, in the interests of the nation. Even while the hon. Prime Minister was in charge of the Defence portfolio, much of his responsibilities in this connection were very ably shared by Shri Tyagi, the Minister for Defence Organisation, supported by his two talented colleagues. My reference is to Sardar Majithia and Shri Satish Chandra.

Before I refer to some of the salient points connected with the Armed forces administration and certain other things, I take this opportunity to observe, that we all of us and the whole of the Indian nation has a reason to feel proud of our armed forces, for their exploits in Kashmir, in Korea, in Indo-China, and elsewhere for the excellence of their profession, as the defenders of faith and the missionaries of that sacred ideal and ideology for which India stands, for their conduct towards the civilian population and for the standards of morality and behaviour that they established everywhere they went. Personally speaking, I know something about it rather intimately how they behaved in Kashmir, and the tremendous bravery and heroism they exhibited during mid-winter going up through Zojila, going up 13,000 and 14,000 feet, digging themselves up in snowy caves losing their limbs, getting chilblain, reconquering Dras and contacting Ladakh, and how they fought and reconquered and saved the territorial integrity of that part of the State which is in our hands. For this, I take off my hat to our armed forces for all that they have done and they deserve the congratulations of each one of us.

So far as our defences are concerned, I do not seem to agree with my learned colleague Shri V. G. Deshpande. I do not know in what tempo he was speaking. When he wanted to create a climate of war in India, he seemed to be urged by his own predilections, by his own political professions. But, I say one thing. In every organisation, whether it be the Ordnance services, whether it be the territorial Army or the National Cadet Corps or the Auxiliary Forces, wherever you go, you find a certain new life that has been generated all these years. It was not an easy job to maintain the morale of an army, disrupted as it was and splintered up in different places, during the most difficult times after the Partition. our Armies to whatever wing they belonged gave a unique account of the disciplined loyalty before the world, which is a picture which is honoured and respected and has earned laurels throughout the world, for themselves and their country.

I have certain submissions to submit to the wisdom of this House. We are wedded to a policy of non-involvement. Our policy is to create the best and friendliest relations with all the countries of the world, and at the same time, to put our weight on the side of peace, to take it forward so that there is no war in the world. In

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fact, I may say without any exaggeration or perhaps without fear of being contradicted, that India stands today between the world and war because of the policy that we follow, a policy of peace. Our policy today is a source of great hope to the war-wearied world. I know that the business of our armed forces today is to maintain law and order within the State, and to preserve the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the State, to push up the society economically and socially and at the same time create a social bias amongst the rising generations who have got to be the future leaders and at the same time, to introduce a climate of discipline in the country. That discipline we can have only under the able guidance of our trusted Generals and Commanders whom we have in abundance. But all the same, one question arises. We call it defence. Defence suggests that there is some sort of a thing against which we must be defended. What is that? We do not believe in war. We believe in peace. We wish well for the world. At the same time, there may be unprovoked aggression against India, there may be war, how can we escape its consequences. In that eventuality, or contingency, one has got to remain a state of preparedness. I am not in favour of creating a tempo. I am all in favour of going ahead with our own policy of peace, plenty, prosperity, and social welfare. At the same time, I want vigilance. As has been said just now by a Lady colleague of mine, I want that vigilance should be our watch word. We should try to make our defences more strong, more meaningful and broad-based and have a potential reserve, working as a second line of defence so that during emergency we may not feel that we are in a sort of pell-mell, we may not feel that we are helpless, so that the whole of the community and the nation rises up to the occasion like one man with a heroic and patriotic spirit and determination.

One point I would like to refer to in the interest of administration. We have reached a stage at the present moment in the development of the defences of our country when we are called upon to take cognisance of the actual conditions under which the personnel, the rank and file of our armed forces work. I have reason to feel, that an imperative necessity for such a Commission has arisen. In the interests of the nation, in the interests of our armed forces, in the interests of the rank and file, in the interests of making them happy and keeping them perfectly satisfied, there must be a commission, which would look to their pay structure and other allied on others connected with their terms and conditions of service and see whether they are feeling perfectly satisfied, and so on. No doubt, our Government is actuated by the sincerest of considerations for their welfare, and much has been done; much is being done to give them civic amenities, raise their social standard, and to see that the society offers them the best esteem that they deserve. All the same, there are lacunae, I speak with authority, on the basis of reason, on the basis of knowledge and contact, on the basis of intimate personal association with so many officers of the armed forces, when I say that there must be the institution of a commission which would look into the grievances, the disabilities, if any, etc. of these people. Our position should be to raise them to that stature and standard that they feel proud of the position they hold in this great Republic of India. This is by way of a suggestion and I trust that the Minister-in-charge of Defence will before long attend to this imperative necessity.

My second point is this. With all due deference to the Government. Whatever state it takes, or the measures it adopts, has the welfare of the country at heart. The Members of Parliament when taken into consultation and confidence while forming

certain committees is with the idea of making this Parliament prove useful and meaningful in the direction of service to the country. We have appointed certain committees, informal though in their character, yet consultative standing committees, for the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Production, and so on and so forth. But I feel that if the idea is only to observe a sort of a formality regarding the institution or appointment of such committees, it is no use trying with the Members of Parliament and such a procedure besides rendering the whole thing fantastic, negatives the very purpose for which such committees are formed. If you have the committees, if you give them a position of responsibility, in the larger interests of the country and the community, it would be fair to give them trust as well? If you do not give them trust, do not have the committees at all. I say so with due deference to the consultative committee on defence which no doubt is informal in character. It was about six months ago that this committee was formed, and we were invited—I am very thankful to Shri Tyagi—once to tea; but in that letter of invitation, it was said that the whole thing will be informal. Although the committee by itself is informal, even the discussion in that committee or consultation with that committee was informal, it is a wheel within a wheel. We were told, you have come here to take tea, there is no agenda, the agenda will be taken up at some future date. That is good. I was very happy that Shri Tyagi talked there very frankly, and in fact everyone of us was happy. He said, there is no agenda, if you want to talk, you talk about cantonment areas and certain other things. Some of the Members there took exception to it and wanted to know, as to how the Government wanted to associate them with the governance of Armed forces administration and policies connected thereto and as also, how to profit through their consultation. But he said, that sort of a meeting will come up after some time, when the whole procedure would be laid down and settled. Now, nearly seven or eight months have passed, and yet that day has not come. If you do not attach any importance to the committees that you have formed yourself, if you feel that your committees cannot function loyally, patriotically, sincerely and in a capable manner, then do not have the committees at all. But if you have a committee, allow that committee to function as it ought to function in the interests of the country and the people and those Armed Forces. That is particularly necessary at the present moment when we are just caught up in circumstances which may flare up any moment, when it would be very very imperative to take the entire Parliament into confidence in order to evolve policies which will save our country from,—God forbid,—an otherwise grave disaster and ruin.

I now come to my third point. I certainly join my voice with those of Dr. Suresh Chandra and Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury, who have referred to the INA or the *Azad Hind Fauj*. I shall add to that list one more thing, *i.e.* the case of the ex-servicemen. I think the ex-servicemen and the *Azad Hind Fauj* work on a par. I feel that one of the most important contributory factors, besides others, for the achievement of independence, has been the *Azad Hind Fauj*, that movement of liberation or freedom for our motherland India, which was started beyond our borders. These patriots contributed tremendously towards the achievement of independence; they sacrificed much, shed their life-blood, faced odds, and so on. Though the declarations are there, yet perhaps because many other things had to be done all these years, since in fact difficulties had to be combated, the mischief of man and the calamities of nature, during all these years, possibly the Government of India might not have found it convenient and possible to pay attention towards this most important task. But I trust that a stage has come in the history of our development, and in the history of our

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country, when the Government of India should before long pay its immediate attention to this most sacred thing, namely the task of meting out justice to the *Azad Hind Fauj Jawans* and their problem of rehabilitation and also those ex-servicemen who number about 40,000 to 50,000, whose present deplorable position compels consideration.

The next point which I would like to submit to the wisdom of the hon. Minister of Defence Organisation and also to Dr. Katju who is in charge of the Defence portfolio, is regarding the emergency commission officers and the short service commission officers. During the last war, many officers were appointed as emergency commission officers, and short service commission officers. They have been working now for the last so many years in our Armed Forces. They are perfectly qualified, skilled and trained. But they are having absolutely no security of tenure, and they are at the whim and caprice of authorities, and they may be discharged at any moment to be replaced by qualified people about whom it is said that they have got the regular commission. We have to regularise all these officers who are in service and to regularise their tenure of service.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants again.

श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री (जिला कानपुर, मध्य): माननीया सभानेत्री जी, इस रक्षा विभाग पर हम अपने मुल्क के बजट का ४० प्रति शत खर्च करते हैं। इसी से अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि वास्तव में यह विभाग कितना महत्वपूर्ण है।

जैसा कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि इस विभाग की उन्नति और इसकी मजबूती पर ही हमारे देश का भविष्य बहुत कुछ निर्भर करता है। फौज, नौ सेना और हवाई सैना इन तीनों के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में काफी कहा जा चुका है। मैं तो सिर्फ एक बात की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा और वह यह कि रक्षा विभाग के कारखानों में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी लोग हैं उनकी कुछ मुसीबतें ऐसी हैं जिनकी ओर मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

जैसा कि यहां पर कहा गया, हमारी आर्डनेंस फैक्टरीज की तरक्की की जा रही है और यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि उनसे सिविलियन गुड्स के प्रोडक्शन का भी काम लिया जाए। परन्तु ऐसे मौके पर जब कि आप इस व्यवसाय को तरक्की देना चाहते हैं, इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उसी मौके पर यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि जो कर्मचारी वहां काम कर रहे हैं उनको कम किया जाए, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। एक तरफ तो विकास की योजना और दूसरी तरफ जो लोग काम पर लगे हुए हैं उनको हटाना, यह दोनों चीजें न्याय संगत नहीं प्रतीत होती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर विभाग कोशिश करे तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि इन कामों में जो कि ज्यादा तरक्की कर रहे हैं, सरप्लस लेबर को एबजार्ब न किया जा सके।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी नहीं समझ सका कि आर्डनेंस डिपार्टमेंट्स में पहले एक हजार अफसर काम करते थे, उनको घटा कर ४०० कर दिया गया है, अब यह कहा जाता है कि उनमें से एक सौ दस तो परमानेंट रहेंगे और बाकी लोगों को यह भय प्रतीत होता है कि शायद वह भी अलग कर दिए जाएं।

5 P.M.

मैं यह बात जरूर जानना चाहता हूं जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री ने कहा भी था कि इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि विभागों के अंदर हम और भी ज्यादा तरक्की करें, फिर समझ में नहीं आता है और आप जरा कम से कम इतना आश्वासन भी सदन के सामने दे देते कि बाकी अब जो लोग सरप्लस हैं उनको आप रिट्रेंच नहीं करेंगे, हमारे कारखानों में और भी ज्यादा तरक्की लाएंगे, इस वक्त वहां पर कोई चार, पांच हजार आदमी सरप्लस होंगे, इस सरप्लस लेबर को बचाने की बहुत बड़ी बात सदन में आप कह सकते थे, इस तरह का कोई आश्वासन

हमारे सामने आता। साथ ही साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि पे कमिशन के मुताबिक पीस वर्कर्स के एरियर्स अभी तक नहीं दिए गए हैं? ऐसे कर्मचारियों की तादाद एक दो नहीं बल्कि २५-३० हजार है इन कर्मचारियों के पे के एरियर्स अभी तक उनको नहीं दिए गए हैं, क्या वजह है कि गवर्नमेंट इसको देने से इंकार करती है। इसके लिए कहा जाता है कि अगर पुराने हिसाब किताब उठाए जाएं और उनका हिसाब लगाने की कोशिश की जाए तो इसमें बहुत बड़ी परेशानी होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि उनको एरियर्स न देने के लिए यह मुनासिब बात और दलील नहीं है, अगर आपको हिसाब लगाने में दिक्कत पड़े, तो आप इस काम के वास्ते थोड़े क्लर्क और रख लीजिए और उनसे हिसाब बनवा सकते हैं और कर्मचारियों के जो पे के एरियर्स हैं उनको देने की कोशिश करें। साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात की ओर भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे कानपुर नगर में हार्नेस फैक्टरी, पैराशूट फैक्टरी और कई फैक्टरियां इसी प्रकार की हैं कि जहां के कर्मचारियों के लिए रहने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना आपके सामने है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक के अन्दर जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, जिनके रहने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनके लिए भी व्यवस्था की जाएगी और उनके वास्ते मकान वगैरह आप बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे। साथ ही साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर के अन्दर जो एम० ई० एस० है वहां के तीन सौ कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जिनको सन् १९४७ से ले कर अभी तक कोई भी इनक्रीमेंट आपने नहीं दिया है। मैं बहस को सुन रहा था और दिल में सोच रहा था कि जो प्रशंसा की गई है वह बिल्कुल ठीक की गई है लेकिन साथ ही साथ जिन कर्मचारियों की मेहनत के बल पर इस विभाग की उन्नति बहुत कुछ निर्भर करती है, अगर आप उनके रहन सहन के ऊपर ख्याल नहीं करेंगे, उनके वेतन पर ख्याल नहीं करेंगे, अगर उनके सिर पर सदैव छंटनी की तलवार नाचती रहेगी तो उनके दिल में क्या कोई उत्साह हो सकता है या उनके जीवन में यह आशा आएगी कि वह इस विभाग की तरक्की कर के अपने देश की रक्षा करने में आगे बढ़ सकें मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं जैसा कि कहा गया कि इधर ध्यान दिया जाए और वह यह कि कोई इस तरह का प्रयत्न आप करें कि जो इस विभाग की उन्नति में व्यवसायिक कर्मचारी हैं उनके वेतन की तरफ भी आप जरा गौर कीजिए। जो अनस्किल्ड कर्मचारी हैं और साल में जिसको आठ आने तरक्की मिलती है और अधिक से अधिक तनख्वाह उसकी ३० या ३५ रुपए है, उसको भी आशा हुई होगी कि देखें हमारे वास्ते क्या किया जाता है, वह अखबार में पढ़ेंगे कि दो रोज तक बहस की गई और जहां इतना अधिक रुपया खर्च हो रहा है वहां अगर उन लो पेड कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहों में थोड़ा सा इजाफा कर दिया होता तो उन कर्मचारियों में एक नवजीवन का संचार होता और उनको बड़ी खुशी होती। इसके अलावा मैं यह चीज नहीं समझ सका कि जिन लोगों ने दस दस और बारह बारह साल तक काम किया और आज तक सालाना तरक्की पाते रहे, उनको अलग करते हुए आज आप कहते हैं कि वे कैजुअल हैं। जिन लोगों ने दस बारह वर्ष तक आपके विभाग में काम किया हो और जिनको आप अभी तक सालाना इनक्रीमेंट देते रहे और सहूलियतें देते रहे, आज उनको कैजुअल कह कर नौकरी से अलग कर दिया जाए, यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। सबसे बुरी बात तो यह लगती है कि आज गवर्नमेंट का इस बात का दावा है कि देश के अन्दर हम ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट को तरक्की देना चाहते हैं, गवर्नमेंट इस बात को कहती है और दुनिया के सामने ऐलान करती है कि हम अपने कर्मचारियों को संगठित होने का पूरा मौका देते हैं। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आपके विभाग में बेइंसाफी बनी हुई है और कर्मचारियों में ऐसे लोग जो आगे बढ़े हुए हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारी जो अपने जायज हकों के लिए कोई आन्दोलन करते हैं और सच्ची आवाज उठाते हैं, तो आप

[श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री]

ऐसे कर्मचारियों को विक्टिमाइज करते हैं। विक्टिमाइजेशन इस तरह का नहीं कि उनको नौकरी से अलग कर देते हैं, बल्कि उनको यह कह कर कि तुम ने ट्रेड यूनियन में काम किया है, दूर फेंक दिया जाता है। इसके हमारे सामने एक दो उदाहरण हैं। मान लीजिए कि कोई कर्मचारी लेबर फेडरेशन के अन्दर काम करता है, उसको आपने उठा कर के पूना ट्रांसफर कर दिया, तो वह तो सरकारी नौकर है, उसको वहां पर जाना चाहिए और वह चला भी जाएगा, लेकिन इस तरह की कार्यवाही कर के जो आगे बढ़े हुए कर्मचारी हैं उनके दिल में यह भावना पैदा करने की कोशिश की कि अगर तुम लोग ट्रेड यूनियन में हिस्सा लेते हो तो तुम्हें भी सजा होगी और दण्ड का रूप यह होगा। दिल्ली में फेडरेशन का ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी था उसको यहां से ट्रांसफर कर के मद्रास भेज दिया कि जाओ वहां पर सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की स्टडी करो। जो कर्मचारी आगे बढ़ कर काम करते हैं उनको इस तरीके से आप दंडित करना चाहते हैं, यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि फौज कितनी ही बढ़ा लीजिए, आप नौसेना कितनी ही बढ़ा लीजिए, हवाई सेना कितनी ही बढ़ा लीजिए और उस कार्य के लिए आप चाहे कितने ही बधाई के पात्र क्यों न हो जाएं, परन्तु जब तक जो विभाग के अन्दर काम करने वाले हैं उनके जीवन में संतोष नहीं है, उनके जीवन में आनन्द नहीं है, तब तक आप उनको इसका विश्वास नहीं दिला सकते हैं कि जो कुछ हो रहा है वास्तव में वह उनके फायदे के लिए हो रहा है और विश्वास मानिए कि जब तक उस विभाग के काम करने वाले कर्मचारी संतुष्ट नहीं हैं तब तक कोई भी डिफेंस का काम नहीं हो सकता है। मैं एक वाक्य में कहूं कि देश के लिए सबसे बड़ी खतरे की चीज यह है कि इस सरकार की जनता के प्रति जो जन विरोधी नीति है और अपने कर्मचारियों के प्रति जो उसका सलूक है, इसे मैं देश के लिए सबसे बड़े खतरे की चीज मानता हूं। एक तो होता है सरकारी ढंग का डिफेंस और एक होता है जनता का डिफेंस। रूस की जब मैं सैर करने गया था तो स्टालिनग्राड के अन्दर यह देख कर मेरी आंखें खुल गई जब मैंने देखा कि वहां पर रूसी जनता किस तरह अपने घरों और जमीन को बचाने के लिए जान तोड़ कर लड़ी और यही रूस की जन शक्ति थी जिसके आगे हिटलर जैसे शक्तिशाली पुरुष को सिर झुकाना पड़ा। आखिर रूस का एक एक किसान क्यों युद्ध में जूझ पड़ा, क्योंकि वहां का किसान और मजदूर समझता था कि जमीन और फैक्टरी हमारी है, वहां की जनता समझती थी कि कारखाने और फैक्टरीज हमारी हैं किसी और की नहीं हैं और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां की जनता पूरी शक्ति के साथ नाजी शक्ति के खिलाफ लड़ी और रूसी सरकार को जनता का पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ। सबसे बड़ी चीज जो किसी भी राष्ट्र के लिए आवश्यक हो सकती है वह जनता का मारेल हुआ करता है। अगर जनता की हमदर्दी सरकार के साथ है और सरकार जनता के हित में कायम है तो जनता उसके लिए जूझती है, लड़ती है और मरती है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ यह बात स्वीकार करनी पड़ती है कि सरकार आज जनता को अपने साथ लेने का प्रयत्न नहीं कर रही है। हम इधर के बैठने वाले जब कभी सरकार की कोई आलोचना करते हैं तो जवाब में कहा जाता है कि विरोधी पक्ष वाले तो महज आलोचना के लिए आलोचना करते हैं, सरकार यह तमाम चीजें करती है, लेकिन विरोधी पक्ष के भाइयों को तो सिर्फ काम ही आलोचना करना रह गया है। अब हम सरकारी पक्ष के लोगों को कैसे विश्वास दिलाएं कि हम इस मुल्क के दुश्मन नहीं हैं, हम कोई आपके दुश्मन नहीं हैं लेकिन हम क्या करें, हमें गरीब जनता के बीच में जाना पड़ता है, छोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों के बीच में जाना पड़ता है और यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है कि ऊपर के बैठने वाले लोग उनकी भावना की कद्र नहीं करते।

मैं सुबह से बैठा बहस को सुन रहा था। बहस के सिलसिले में आजाद हिन्द फौज की बात आई, कई बार उसका जिक्र किया गया। उसकी परेशानी और खस्ता हालत की तरफ तवज्जह

दिलाई गई और माननीय मंत्री ने जवाब दिया कि आप लिख कर शिकायतें कीजिए, हम उन पर गौर करेंगे। मैं कहता हूं कि हमें आपके पास लिख कर शिकायतें क्यों भेजनी पड़ें, आप क्यों नहीं समझते कि आजाद हिन्द फौज की कुर्बानियों की वजह से आप आज हुकूमत की कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं और यह कहां तक मुनासिब है कि हम उनको भूल जाएं जिनकी बदौलत हम आज देश पर हुकूमत कर रहे हैं। आजाद हिन्द फौज का नाम चुनावों के अवसर पर भी कांग्रेस वालों की ओर से लिया जाता है। मैं स्वयं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर बतलाऊं कि मैं कानपुर क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ कर इस संसद् में आया हूं और जिस समय कांग्रेस वालों ने देखा कि चुनाव में उनका पलड़ा हल्का पड़ रहा है और किसी तरह से काम चलता हुआ नजर नहीं आया तो श्री शाहनवाज खां वहां पर भेजे गए और वहां पर बराबर प्रचार किया गया कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के श्री शाहनवाज खां आ रहे हैं और कानपुर में चुनाव की बात करने जा रहे हैं। पिछले चुनावों के मौके पर आपने आजाद हिन्द फौज की कुर्बानियों के नाम पर जनता से वोट हासिल किए और जहां कहीं भी आप हारने लगते हैं, आप आजाद हिन्द फौज के नाम पर जनता से वोट मांगते हैं लेकिन जब इस सदन में उन सैनिकों के सम्बन्ध में कोई मांग आती है, तो उसमें टालमटोल करते हैं, यह नामुनासिब बात है। आजाद हिन्द फौज के सिपाही कोई भिखारी नहीं हैं, कोई आपसे भीख नहीं मांगते हैं। मैं तो समझता हूं कि वह आपके आदर के पात्र हैं और अगर आप उनका आदर नहीं भी करते हैं तो कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है, राष्ट्र उनके गौरव को कभी भूलेगा नहीं लेकिन इतिहास हमेशा इस बात को कहेगा कि जिन लोगों ने मुल्क के लिए इतनी कुर्बानियां कीं और जिनकी बदौलत हमारा देश आगे बढ़ा, आज हमने उनको भुला दिया है और आज जब मैंने इस तरह की बात सुनी तो मुझे दुःख हुआ और आज जो वातावरण मैं देखता हूं उसमें शहीदों के प्रति जो सम्मान होना चाहिए वह मैं नहीं देखता हूं। मुझे वह आदर का भाव नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है। आज भी नई दिल्ली के पार्कों में उन लोगों की मूर्त्तियां नजर आती हैं जिन्होंने हमारे देश को गुलाम बनाया है, कहीं उन शहीदों की मूर्त्तियां नहीं दिखाई पड़तीं कि जिनके बल पर हम आज यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। आप उन शहीदों को चाहे जितना भुला लें, लेकिन देश उन शहीदों को नहीं भूलेगा। मगर आप इसको याद रखें कि मैं देश के फायदे की बात आप से कह रहा हूं। अगर आप शहीदों की कद्र करेंगे तो आइन्दा लोग कोशिश करेंगे कि हम शहीद बनें। शहीदों की कद्र करने से, आजाद हिन्द फौज की कद्र करने से हमारे देश के सैकड़ों देशभक्त आजादी के दीवाने बन गए और वह सोचने लगे कि हम देश के लिए अपनी जानें कुर्बान करते हैं। तो आइन्दा आने वाली सन्तान हमारा साथ देगी।

इसलिए ज्यादा बात न कहते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से बहुत अदब से कहता हूं कि मैं मानता हूं कि आप ने देश में बहुत काम किया है, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि जितना काम हुआ है उस से कहीं अधिक बधाइयां आपको मिली हैं। लेकिन जो नीचे के काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं आप उनकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। साथ ही साथ आप देश की भावना को पहचानिए। आपको ऐसे काम करने चाहिएं कि नीचे दबे हुए और गरीब इन्सान भी समझने लगें कि उसको देश के लिए कुर्बानी करना है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं कानपुर के गरीबों में से आता हूं। जब मैं इस सदन में आने के लिए आ रहा था तो दिल्ली शहर से टेलीफोन पर टेलीफोन आ रहे थे और टेलीफोन पर क्या शिकायत आ रही थी कि सदन में जा कर हमारी तरफ से शिकायत करो और हमारा मामला पेश करो। मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूं उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए। दूसरी तरफ के जो माननीय सदस्य इस सदन में हैं वह केवल धन्यवाद देना ही अपना सबसे बड़ा कर्तव्य समझते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है परन्तु यदि हम ने इसकी रक्षा करने में ढील की और देश पर खतरा आया तो रक्षा आप के कर्मचारी ही करेंगे, इस देश की रक्षा करेगी आम जनता, गरीब साधारण जनता के लोग इसकी रक्षा करेंगे, इस

[श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री]

विभाग के कर्मचारी लोग करेंगे। इसलिए उनकी देशभक्ति की भावना को जागृत करना है, उन को इस बात को बताना है कि देश तुम्हारा है और इसकी रक्षा तुम्हें करनी है। आप यह इरादा ले कर काम कीजिए तभी देश आगे बढ़ेगा। मैं मानता हूं कि सरकारी अफसर यहां के अच्छे हैं, हमारी सेना भी कमजोर नहीं है लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम देशभक्ति की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर अपने नौजवानों को आगे बढ़ाएं। वास्तव में तभी देश की रक्षा की सबसे अधिक आशा हो सकेगी।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) : जनाब चेअरमैन साहब इस आखिरी वक्त पर आपने मुझे जो मौका दिया है इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं।

अभी जो मैं ने अपने दोस्त की स्पीच सुनी उससे मेरे ऊपर बड़ा असर हुआ। लेकिन मैं बहुत अदब से उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब वह कहते हैं कि जिन आदमियों ने देश के वास्ते काम किया, जिन्होंने देश के वास्ते कुर्बानियां कीं, उनकी हमें कद्र करनी चाहिए, तो अगर हम उन दो चार आदमियों को जो हमारी भारत माता के पैट्रियाटिक सन्स हैं, उनके बढ़िया काम के लिए कोई मुबारकबाद दें तो आपको एतराज क्यों होता है ? गरीबनवाज, मैं खुश हूं और मैं अपने दिल से कहता हूं कि जिस तरह से हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान ने, हमारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने, हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहबान ने इस काम को साल भर तक चलाया है, मैं उसके लिए उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूं और जब मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं तो मैं हकीकत में किसी की खुशामद नहीं करता हूं, अगर कोई मिनिस्टर ठीक काम नहीं करेगा तो मैं कहूंगा कि उस मिनिस्टर ने अच्छा काम नहीं किया है। मैं जानता हूं, आज की स्पीचेज सुन कर नहीं बल्कि वैसे भी कि किस जांफिशानी से हमारे दो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहबान ने जो यहां बैठे हैं, काम किया है। मुझे इसका एहसास है कि जब कभी मैंने उनको एप्रोच किया, जब मैं उनकी नोटिस में कोई चीज लाया तो किस तरीके से उन्होंने उस चीज को देखा और उसका फैसला किया और वह काबिले इतमीनान है। लेकिन यह मिनिस्टर हरगिज काम नहीं कर सकते अगर जो उनके मातहत हैं वह उनके साथ पूरी तरह कोआपरेट न करें और अच्छी तरह से काम न करें। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां त्यागी जी एन्कोमियम्स मिले हैं, मैं उन में शामिल हूं, मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं उनको दोहराऊं, लेकिन डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के बहुत सारे अशखास ने उनके साथ कोआपरेट किया और एक ही मामले में एक करोड़ रुपए का फायदा इस देश को पहुंचा, और अब तक पेट्रोल की एक बूंद भी कम नहीं हुई। लेकिन उनके कंटेनरस और रिजर्वायर्स को तब्दील कर के बड़ा भारी फायदा पहुंचा। इसी तरह से मैं ने जब किताब पढ़ी और चेप्टर ६ को पढ़ा तो त्यागी जी और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के कर्मचारियों और दूसरे साथियों के काम को देखा ६ करोड़ रुपए रिकरिंग की दो साल के अन्दर एक डिमांड में कमी कर देना और ४ करोड़ के नानरिकरिंग पेमेंट को कम कर देना मामूली काम नहीं है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इससे भी ज्यादा कमी हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब और मिनिस्ट्री इसी तरह से आइन्दा करेंगे।

इसके अलावा जब हम देखते हैं कि कई एक ऐसी बातें चली आती हैं जिनके अन्दर मिनिस्टर साहबान ने या मिनिस्ट्री ने ज्यादा गौर नहीं किया है। जब फाइनेंस कमेटी होती थी तो उस वक्त मैंने कुछ झगड़ा किया था आर्डनेन्स के सिविलियन्स का। उनके साथ मिलिटरी वाले अच्छा सलूक नहीं करते थे। इसलिए कई मौकों पर इस चीज को उठाया गया, लेकिन मैं सुनता हूं कि आज तक १०-११ बरस की उन की नौकरी हो चुकी फिर भी वह सब के सब टैंपोरेरी हैं, उनको कैटेगरी डी में डाला है, लेकिन ताहम उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है उन्होंने देश से बाहर जा कर भी काम करने का वायदा दिया हुआ है, लेकिन यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि उन में से कुछ

आदमियों को निकाल दिया जाए। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिन्होंने इतनी मेहनत से और इतनी मुद्दत से सर्विस की है उनके साथ बेजा सलूक किया जाए, यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर एक क्लास के साथ अच्छा सलूक होता है तो दूसरे क्लास के साथ भी आपको पूरा इन्साफ करना चाहिए। हर एक इन्सान के साथ इंसाफ होना चाहिए। मैं कोई वजह नहीं देखता कि सिविलियन्स के बारे में इतनी सख्ती का सलूक किया जाए। कई बरस से उनका मामला मिनिस्ट्री के सामने रक्खा जाता रहा है लेकिन कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि मिनिस्ट्री वाले उनके साथ पूरी हमदर्दी के साथ पेश आएंगे। हर साल उनका मामला आपके सामने पेश होता है मैं चाहता हूं कि आपको जल्दी से जल्दी उनके साथ इंसाफ करना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। मुझे उन लोगों से मिलने का बहुत मौका मिलता है जो रिटायर्ड एक्स सर्विसमैन हैं। मेरे जिले में बहुत से एसे आदमी हैं जिनको आम तौर से यह शिकायत है कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जिस तरह से सिविलियन्स उन की इज्जत करते थे, उन को अपने पास बिठाते थे, जब अफसर लोग उन के गांव में जाते थे तो उन को बुला कर एक तरह से उन को मान देते थे, वह हक़ उन का जाता रहा है। मुझे पता नहीं कि यह बात कहां तक दुरुस्त है, लेकिन चन्द साहबान ने यह शिकायत की है। इस के अलावा वह सर्विसमैन शिकायत करते हैं कि पहले जो सहूलियत उन को मुक़द्दमात में मिला करती थीं, वह अब उन को नहीं मिलती हैं। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस को अपना पहला फ़र्ज़ समझता हूं, और मैं समझता हूं कि मैं इस मामले में यहां के मेम्बरान के सेन्टिमेन्ट्स की तर्जुमानी करता हूं, कि जिन लोगों ने देश के वास्ते कुर्बानियां की हैं, उन को मान देना, उन की इज्जत करना, उन के साथ अच्छा सलूक करना हमारा पहला फ़र्ज़ है। कुजा यह कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में वह उन के गुलाम की तरह पर थे, लेकिन आज वह डिफ़ेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के पुराने नौकर पैट्रियाटिक सन्स आफ़ इंडिया हैं, उन की जितनी इज्जत की जाय वह थोड़ी है। जहां तक इस सदन का सवाल है, हमेशा मैं यह कहता रहा हूं कि उन की ऐमेनेटीज को और सहूलियतों को कम करने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूं। इसलिये इस की तरफ़ हुकूमत को खास तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

जिस गरज के वास्ते मैं ने आखीर में डिबेट में हिस्सा लिया, वह दरअस्ल यह मामला है जिस का मैं अब जिक्र करने लगा हूं। मुझे याद है कि जब बड़ी लड़ाई यूरोप के अन्दर चल रही थी तो महात्मा गांधी ने एक मजमून अंग्रेजों की खिदमत में लिखा था। उन्हों ने लिखा था कि आप क्यों लड़ाई करते हैं? मैं लड़ाई के हक़ में नहीं हूं, और मैं महात्मा जी की क़द्र करता हूं, लेकिन जब महात्मा जी के उसूलों पर चलने का सवाल आता है तो न कोई गवर्नमेंट उन पर चलती है और न कोई दूसरे लोग चलते हैं। और बहुत सी बातें भी वह ऐसी कह गये कि जिन को मैं मानता हूं कि मैं इस क़ाबिल नहीं हूं कि अपनी राय दे सकूं। उन्हों ने अंग्रेजों को लिखा कि आप लड़ाई लड़ना छोड़ दें। आप अपने देश के अन्दर हमला करने वालों से नान-कोआँपरेट करें। आप अपने अन्दर ऐसी स्पिरिट पैदा करें कि जब कोई आप पर हमला करे तो आप उस से नान-कोआँपरेट करें। अगर आज मैं यह बात सदन में कहूं, या देश में कहूं या किसी शख्स से कहूं तो यह बात मानी नहीं जायेगी। यह हर्गिज कोई नहीं मानेगा कि सारा डिपार्टमेन्ट खत्म कर दिया जाये और यहां पर नान-कोआँपरेशन की स्पिरिट पैदा कर के काम चलाया जाये। लेकिन जो कुछ

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा उस के अन्दर बड़ी भारी सच्चाई थी, उस के अन्दर इतना तत्व था कि अगर कोई उस को माने, अगर कोई गवर्नमेंट उस को मान कर उस पर काम करना शुरू कर दे, तो बड़ी तरक्की होगी। आज ही मैं ने श्री मोरे साहब की तक़रीर सुनी, उन की तक़रीर का सारा माहसिल उस बेसिस पर था जिस पर महात्मा जी ने फ़रमाया था कि आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इतने बहादुर लोग हो सकते हैं कि वह अपनी हिफ़ाज़त बिना किसी फ़ौज के कर सकें, मैं इस हद तक तो नहीं जाता हूं, क्योंकि में नहीं कह सकता कि महात्मा जी के उसूलों के मातहत सेना को खत्म कर दिया जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम अपनी फ़ौज को चलायें, मैं जानता हूं कि आज हमें बड़े बड़े कामों के लिये पैसा ख़र्च करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन फ़ौज के खर्च की रकम को देख कर मुझे शर्म आती है। मुझे इस बात का एहसास है कि हमारा मुल्क गरीब है और आप इस से ज्यादा नहीं कर सकते थे, लेकिन मुझे शर्म आती है जब मैं मुक़ाबला करता हूं अपने बजट का अपनी मैटीरियल वैल्थ का दूसरे मुल्कों से, कि हमारे मुल्क की फ़ौजी ताक़त और मैटीरियल ड्राप इन दि ओशन भी नहीं है।

आप ने नेशनल वालंटियर कोर और टेरीटोरियल आर्मी सब को एक करोड़ रुपये में खत्म कर दिया है। मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि आपकी फ़ौजों से अंग्रेज़ लड़े, या रूस लड़े, या चीन लड़े या अमरीका वाले लड़ें, तो उन के मुकाबले मुझे कोई भी शक नहीं है कि हमारी फ़ौज और हमारा मसाला कहीं भी नहीं है। हमारे पास जो मसाला है वह क्या चीज़ है। अगर आप असली चीज़ देखें तो हमारे पास वह चीज़ है। जिस की वजह से आज पंडित नेहरू ने हमारे देश का नाम ऊंचा कर रखा है। दुनिया में जो चीज़ दर अस्ल लड़ाई में काम आती है वह इन्सान का और मुल्क का कैरेक्टर है। अगर आप अल्टीमेट डिसीशन पर पहुंचें तो आप देखेंगे कि आज लड़ाई दो राज्यों में नहीं होती है। आज लड़ाई मुल्कों में होती है। एक मुल्क की सारी ताक़त, इकानमिक, कल्चरल, पोलीटिकल और स्प्रिचुअल दूसरे मुल्क की ताक़त से लड़ती है। लड़ाई के दिनों में जो आदमी अपनी दुकान पर काम करता है या जो क्लर्क दफ्तर में काम करता है तो उन सब की मजमूई ताक़त से लड़ाई लड़ी जाती है। इसलिये अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ताक़त हो और हिन्दुस्तान किसी मुल्क के कब्ज़े में न आये तो आप को एक काम करना होगा, और वह यह कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर नेशनल डिसिप्लिन और नेशनल कैरेक्टर को क़ायम किया जाय। जब तक यह चीज़ क़ायम नहीं होती उस वक्त तक, चाहे आप चन्द हवाई जहाज़ बढ़ा लें, जैसा कि आल्वा साहब ने कहा ५००० तो आप हमारी ज़िन्दगी में नहीं बढ़ा सकते, या चाहे आप कुछ फ़्रिगेट या क्रूज़र्स बना लें, हालांकि हमें उम्मीद नहीं कि हम किसी बड़े मुल्क के बराबर आ सकें, तब तक हम ताकतवर नहीं हो सकते।

जिस वक्त हमने सन् ४८ में ऐक्ट पास किया और यह नेशनल केडेटकोर और टैरीटोरियल आर्मी बनायी उस वक्त हम इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कर सकते थे। लेकिन आज अगर आप सही रास्ते पर चलना चाहते हैं तो सिर्फ कालिजों की ही तरफ़ तवज्जह न दें। ऐसा आर्गेनाइज़ेशन अमल में लायें कि जिस तरह से नर्सरीज़ में तरबियत होती है, फिर स्कूल में होती है और फिर कालिज में होती है, वैसी ही इस मामले में भी हो। आप जो कर रहे हैं

उससे सन्तुष्ट न हों। आपको सारे देश में नेशनल डिसप्लिन क़ायम करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप सही मानों में हिन्दुस्तान का बचाव करना चाहते हैं तो उस की एक ही तरकीब है। मैं ने भोंसले साहब के शान्ति निकेतन में देखा कि एक ही महीने के बाद लड़के और लड़कियां ऐसी परेड करती थीं कि मालूम होता था कि उन में डिसिप्लिन है। अगर आज हम इस तरह से नेशनल डिसिप्लिन क़ायम करना चाहें तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि हम ऐसा न कर सकें। हमारे देश के अन्दर अच्छे से अच्छा मैटीरियल मौजूद है। अभी तक हमारे देश वासियों ने फलेंडर्स में और टर्की में जो कारनामे किये उन को यूरोप वाले मानते हैं। हमारे यहां फ़ाइनेस्ट मैटीरियल इन दी वर्ल्ड मौजूद है। अगर आप महात्मा गांधी के रास्ते पर चलें, जिस पर कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी चलते हैं, तो हम इस मैटीरियल को बहुत अच्छा बना सकते हैं। अब वक्त आ गया है कि आप इस नेशनल मिलीशिया को नये सिरे से आर्गेनाइज़ करें। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं यहां इस काम के लिये एक करोड़ की रकम देखूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगले बजट में आप इस के लिये कम से कम दस करोड़ रुपया लें और काम शुरू करें।

पाकिस्तान के झगड़े के दिनों में मुझे पंजाब में जाने का मौक़ा हुआ था। उस वक्त एक एक शहर में एक एक हज़ार आदमी बन्दूक़ चलाना सीखते थे। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश का असली बचाव हमारे नेशनल कैरेक्टर का इलाज करने में है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे छोटे छोटे बच्चे नेशनल डिसिप्लिन में हों। कहा जाता है कि पुरानी राजपूत माताएं अपने बच्चों को ऐसी शिक्षा देती थीं कि वे कभी रण में पीठ नहीं दिखलाते थे। वे पीठ में घाव नहीं खाते थे। वह हमेशा छाती पर चोट खाते थे। उस का क्या कारण था? कारण यह था कि जब बच्चा सोता था तो कभी मां उस की तरफ पीठ कर के नहीं सोती थी। यह प्रथा आज भी चल रही है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्र को नये सिरे से राउज़ करें तो आप को महात्मा गांधी के रास्ते पर चलना होगा और आप को लोगों को सिखाना होगा कि अगर कोई तुम को मारे तो तुम खुद मर जाओ उस को मत मारो। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि ऐसा करना सही होगा या गलत, लेकिन यह मैं मानता हूं कि हम एक एक देशवासी के अन्दर एक नई स्पिरिट दाखिल करें। उस हालत में दुनिया की कोई हुकूमत, कोई ताक़त, हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ आंख उठा कर नहीं देख सकेगी। इस के यह मानी नहीं हैं कि जो कुछ अप्प ने किया है उस को आप भूल जायें। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि जितनी तरक्की आप कर सकते हैं आप करें। अगर आप किसी इंटर-नेशनल गैदरिंग में जायें तो दूसरे लोग समझें कि आप की भी कोई ताक़त है, आप के पास भी कुछ मसाला है। लेकिन साथ ही मैं कहूंगा कि स्पिरिट में जो ताक़त मौजूद है उस का कोई अन्दाज़ नहीं लगा सकता है। वह ताकत एटम बाम्ब से बड़ी है और वही आखिरी फैसला करने वाली है। आप महज़ फ़िज़ीकल ताक़त को न देखें। इस का यह मतलब नहीं कि मैं फ़िज़ीकल ताक़त की तरफ़ ज़ोर नहीं देना चाहता हूं।

थोड़े दिन हुए मैं बम्बई में एक जहाज़ को देखने गया था। उस वक्त मैं फाइनेन्स कमेटी का मेम्बर था और उसी हैसियत से उसे देखने गया था। उसी वक्त हमने वह जहाज़ खरीदा था। उस का नाम गालिबन "दिल्ली" था। तो मैं उसे देखने गया। देखने के बाद मैं ने उस के अफ़सर से पूछा कि आप यह बतलाइये कि हमारे पास कितने टारपीडो हैं, तो उस ने कहा

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कि हमारे पास दो हैं । मैं ने कहा कि अगर यह दो टारपीडो खत्म हो जायें तो यह जाहज क्या रहेगा ।

हम ने पंडित जी की राय सुनी, और वह राय दुरुस्त है कि हम अपने सामान के लिये किसी दूसरे मुल्क पर रिलाई नहीं कर सकते हैं । हम ने देखा कि जब हम को जीपों की जरूरत थी तो उस का कितना स्कैंडल हुआ और वह हम को नहीं मिल सकीं । इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा सामान देश के अन्दर ही बने चाहे वह सैकिंड रेट ही बने ।

कुछ दिन हुए मैं ने अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि अगर कोई हम से एम्यूनिशन चाहे तो हम बेच सकते हैं । यहां तक तो ठीक है । लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप के पास दूसरे मुल्कों जैसे फर्स्ट क्लास वेपन्स मौजूद हैं । अगर आप कहें कि हम तो महज डिफ़ेन्स करना चाहते हैं, उस के लिये हमारे पास काफ़ी सामान है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि डिफ़ेंस वही अच्छा होता है जिस में थोड़ी सी आफ़ेंस की ताकत हो। कुश्ती में भी यही होता है कि जिस की आफ़ेंस की ताकत होती है वही जीतता है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप को फ़िज़ीकल चीजों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रक़म खर्च करनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक नेवी और एअर फोर्स का सवाल है मैं चाहता हूं कि यह दुगनी और चौगुनी ही नहीं बल्कि इस से बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ें ताकि लोग दुनिया की ताकतों में हमारा भी नाम शुमार करने लगें। हम ने कसम नहीं खाई है कि हम इन चीजों को देश में आने नहीं देंगे । गो मैं समझता हूं कि हम को दूसरी ताक़त की ज्यादा जरूरत है और वह फ़िज़ीकल ताक़त से ज्यादा बड़ी है, और हिन्दुस्तान का असली परपज उसी को डेवेलप करना है, लेकिन ताहम हम फ़िज़ीकल ताक़त को नजरन्दाज नहीं कर सकते हैं । मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस नुक्ते निगाह से आप की सारी पालिसी एक दम तबदील होनी चाहिये । आप हर स्कूल में और स्कूल के अलावा भी लोगों में यह स्पिरिट पैदा कर दें कि यह देश हमारा है और इस देश के वास्ते मरना हर एक आदमी का फ़र्ज़ है । इस तरह का हमारे अन्दर डिसिप्लिन हो । एक साहब ने जापान का ज़िक्र किया कि वहां पर बच्चे रोते नहीं हैं । और जो हिन्दुस्तानी बच्चे वहां जाते हैं वह भी नहीं रोते हैं । मैं यह सुन कर हैरान रह गया । उन्हों ने बतलाया कि यह वहां का नेशनल कैरेक्टर है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप हिन्दुस्तान में नेशनल कैरेक्टर पर जितना जोर दे सकें दें । आप का डिफ़ेंस उस वक्त तक पूरा नहीं होगा जब तक कि आप जो नेशन का असली प्लाज्मा है, जो नेशन की असली ताक़त है, जो नेशन की असली स्पिरिट है, उस को नहीं बढ़ायेंगे । जब तक आप यह नहीं करते हैं तब तक चाहे आप कुछ थोड़ा सा सामान बढ़ा भी लें, आप सही मानों में मुल्क को ताक़तवर नहीं बना सकेंगे ।

इतना कह कर मैं आप का शुक्रिया करता हूं कि आप ने मुझे वक्त दिया ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Defence Minister will reply tomorrow morning.

The House now stands adjourned till eleven o'clock tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourend till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 29th March, 1955.